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ECONOMIC FORCE UNITED STATES FACTOR IN WAR

Great Events Said to Be Impending in Campaign Against Germany—Supplies to Neutrals to Be Regulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The inquiry is frequently heard, "How soon will the United States actually be in the war?"

The question, friends of the Administration take it, means broadly, "How soon will the United States be exerting its full power and resources towards the one object of defeating Germany?" It is true that a destroyer fleet is now assisting the Allies in the patrol of the North Sea, but that is the extent of the present armed activity against the enemy. But from the best information at hand it is possible to say that great events are impending, and Germany, despite the contempt in which she regards the war-making ability of the United States, is not only to feel the power from this side of the Atlantic but is to be brought to her knees. It is not deemed permissible nor advisable to publish the date when the great national Army of the United States will be on the western front, nor even to publish an approximate date, though the country may depend upon it, officials say, that no time is being lost in preparation and organization.

The power of this country in the war against autocracy is to be exerted in two general ways—military and economic—and it is believed that the economic campaign will be even more effective in bringing victory than the military activities. This feature of the campaign involves, of course, it is pointed out, not only the breaking up of Germany's submarine blockade of the Allies and the supplying of food to Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, but also the prevention of any food getting into Germany. It is a situation such as none would have believed three years ago ever could exist in the world, namely, that the greater part of the nations of the earth should be set to the task of starving one of their lawless number into a condition that will make it see the futility of its system of autocracy. More and more, observers here have seen that the long-looked-forward-to German domination of the world has been exposed and the knowledge of this monstrous enterprise has only served to make more manifest the necessity of crushing it out of the consciousness of the human family.

In the economic side of the United States warfare, apart from questions of shipping, the blockade, food supplies for the Allies, etc., is one affecting the few neutrals who have man-

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Sir Douglas Haig's forces on the western front, in the Messines region, continue to make steady progress. London reports that yesterday the British gained further ground, east and northeast of Messines, on a front of nearly two miles, and occupied the hamlet of Gapaard, which lies astride the Ypres-Warneton road, at the point where it is crossed by the road running east from Messines. The British have also made gains on both sides of the Souchez River.

In the Belgian sector, there is increased activity round Dixmude, where German attacks have been repulsed, and Paris reports that in the French theater artillery fighting is in progress all along the front.

The Italian offensive in the Trentino is proceeding, fighting taking place at altitudes of over 6000 feet, but no decisive incidents are reported as taking place during the past 24 hours.

Raids on British Front

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mutual raiding along the greater part of the British front was reported by Field Marshal Haig today, with the repulse of a single German counter-

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British troops have pushed their line forward east and northeast of Messines on a front of nearly two miles and occupied the village of Gapaard.

HOSTILE AIRMEN ATTACK LONDON

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Another daylight raid by German aircraft over London took place today. Fifteen hostile aeroplanes formed the raiding squadron, Lord French, Commander-in-Chief of Home Defenses, stated. The enemy aircraft crossed the Essex coast, he said, in the vicinity of Nore about 11 o'clock, and proceeded south, separating half way between there and East London, where bombs were dropped.

"There are no reports of casualties or damage," Lord French adds. "Antiaircraft defenses of London engaged the raiders and aeroplanes are pursuing them."

The German raiders appeared over the Essex coast shortly before noon, in broad daylight, says another report. In the East End of London, one bomb dropped by the raiders struck an elementary school. Ten children were killed and 50 injured.

British antiaircraft guns and defense aeroplanes vigorously fought off the raiders.

Air Raider Brought Down

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—During the aeroplane raid in England today 31 persons were killed and 67 injured in the city of London alone. Fifteen aeroplanes formed the bombing squadron. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that one of these had been brought down.

SALOON AT NAVY YARD PROTESTED

Proposal to Transfer Liquor License to Point Directly Opposite Main Gate of Charlestown Yard Meets Opposition

Citizens resident in Charlestown and civic organizations are considering a protest to an application for the transfer of a first-class liquor license from 84 Medford Street, Charlestown, to the building at 187 Chelsea Street and 5 Medford Street, at the corner directly opposite the main gate of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The remonstrants point out that the transfer of the license to a point much nearer the main entrance cannot but adversely affect the progress of important work at the navy yard.

In view of the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States that the recent law enacted by Congress forbidding the sale of intoxicants to an officer or member of the military force while in uniform applies equally to the Army and Navy, many citizens are asking what provisions have been taken to insure the same degree of sobriety for the workmen in Government navy yards and arsenals whose work is as important in many respects as that of the men in the military and naval service.

Persons conversant with conditions surrounding the Charlestown Navy Yard are authority for the statement that workmen employed at the yard go from their work at meal times to the nearby saloons and then return to their highly technical and important tasks on the parts of ships and supplies where inefficient work or mistakes are the last things to be desired and which may have as unfortunate results as any mistake by the soldier or sailor in action. What these people desire for the safety of the men in uniform and the nation is not only a sober Army and Navy, but also a sober citizenry, to put the Army and Navy into effective condition for service.

As one remonstrant says: "It seems strange that at this crucial time, when efficiency is so necessary to both the civil and military members of the Federal family, the licensing authorities of this city should even entertain an application for a liquor license at an entrance to Boston's most important Government reservation.

"True it is that liquor dealers are forbidden to sell to uniformed men, but what about the welfare of the thousands who put our Navy in shape? At meal times the numerous saloons at each entrance are thronged with the navy yard workmen. Plattsburg banished them from her reservation borders. Why should our license authorities be asked to increase their number at this time?"

GERMANS AND AMERICAN NOTE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin dispatch says the German Socialist paper Vorwärts comments on President Wilson's message to Russia as follows:

"Wilson doesn't want a peace understanding, but a defection of Germans. While he is addressing the Russians, he is also seeking to convince Americans, who consider war senseless."

WEST TENNESSEE FOOD CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DYERSBURG, Tenn.—The Dyer County public safety committee recently heard reports from men who went out into 42 communities of the county to take a census of the food situation. They stated that there will be a 300 per cent increase in foodstuffs in Dyer County this season. Many farmers are planting corn on acres hitherto given over to cotton.

FOOD BILL IS TO COME UP MONDAY

House Unanimously Decides to Start Debate on Lever Measure Next Week—Noticeable Tendency to Stop Quibbling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon motion made by Representative Kitchin, the House today unanimously decided to take the Lever Food Bill up for consideration Monday morning and that the bill should be the pending order of business, barring conference reports, until its passage. Traces of Administration importunities for hasty action in the matter of food legislation were noticeable in the tendency today to stop petty quibbling in the House and clear the calendar of as many small bills as possible so as to begin work on the food bill Monday morning.

Mr. Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced the conference report today on the Trade Export Bill. Following agreement on this report the conference report on the amendments to the Federal Reserve Act will be taken up and it is thought a vote will follow on the Rivers and Harbors Bill. It is hoped in Republican circles to defeat this measure, which appropriates $26,900,000 for improvements of rivers and harbors, patently not a war emergency measure, although the House pledged itself at the beginning of the special session to consider nothing except legislation bearing directly upon the present emergency.

There will also be some opposition manifested in the Democratic ranks, it is predicted, because the bill is not a war measure. Gratification is felt in Administration circles because the Administration food bill will be given the "right of way." The bill has been thoroughly threshed out in Congress, and members of the House Agriculture Committee predict that it will pass the House in perhaps less than two weeks.

However, the main opposition to the measure is expected to arise in the upper branch, numerous senators already having openly expressed their hostility to the feature which would concentrate great power in the hands of the Administration.

When Herbert C. Hoover confers today with labor representatives and members of Congress in sympathy with them, in an effort to facilitate the enactment of adequate food legislation, the series of conferences which have been held relative to the food situation by Mr. Hoover and labor representatives will be ended. It is hoped in Administration circles that action be taken immediately on the food bill. Mr. Hoover has said that if legislation empowering the regulation of the Nation's food supply is not enacted by at least July 1 the words "Too late" will be applicable to the situation, which will be the result of such dilatory tactics.

Those who are anxiously awaiting action on pending food legislation assert that dilatory tactics play directly into the hands of the enemy and will prevent us from using our own products. Figures prepared by the Department of Agriculture show that an actual world food shortage exists, and that taking into consideration the crops now in the soil, this alarming situation is not changed. It is also known that there is enough food in this country to supply the needs of the people of this country, if the system of handling food and food products is regulated, and laws enacted which will prevent willful speculation, waste and hoarding, and which will facilitate movement and will insure a minimum price for the large crops which the farmers of the country are being asked to raise.

These facts have been viewed with concern for some time, and it is hinted that if Congress fails to act, and continues to play into the hands of the enemy by delaying the passage of legislation which is necessary as a part of the war program we have adopted as a weapon against the world's common enemy, the President will act voluntarily and take the steps which he deems necessary, even though Congress adjourn without accomplishing anything expected by the Administration and the people.

Chairman Lever of the House Agriculture Committee on Tuesday introduced the big Administration Food Bill into the House. The bill is regarded as one of the most important of the war measures, and consideration of it is hoped for in the House early next week.

FIGURES GIVEN ON LIBERTY BOND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete official figures from the Treasury Department this afternoon placed the total Liberty Loan subscriptions at $1,658,000,000, apportioned among the Federal Reserve districts as follows: New York, $758,000,000; Boston, $161,000,000; Philadelphia, $83,000,000; Richmond, $55,000,000; Atlanta, $28,000,000; Chicago, $184,000,000; Cleveland, $153,000,000; St. Louis, $47,000,000; Minneapolis, $50,000,000; Kansas City, $58,000,000; Dallas, $29,000,000; San Francisco, $52,000,000.

New York is the only district which has oversubscribed its quota which was $600,000,000.

HORN CASE UP IN DISTRICT COURT

Werner Horn, former officer in the German Army, who was arrested following an attempt to dynamite the international bridge over the St. Croix River at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, 1915, was brought before Judge Morton in the United States District Court today for trial on indictments charging him with the illegal interstate transportation of dynamite from New York to Boston and on to Vanceboro. After the impaneling of the jury this morning the case was postponed until this afternoon pending a conference between counsel for both sides.

For several months Horn has been in jail in Dedham. For 30 days subsequent to his arrest he was held by the Maine authorities on a State charge, but on release he was arrested by the Federal authorities and later transferred to Massachustts to answer indictments brought against him. His counsel then contested the order of removal from Maine in the United States District Court, in the Court of Appeals, and finally in the Supreme Court, but each court decided against hm.

PROPOSED FARE INCREASE PLAN

Increases and Special Workingmen's Tickets Outlined in Schedule Filed by Bay State Line

Proposed changes to be made in the schedule of fares, transfers and reduced rate workingmen's tickets on the lines of the Bay State Street Railway Company were filed today with the Public Service Commission.

The commission announced that hearings on the proposed schedule of the Bay State Street Railway will be held June 21 and 22.

The unit cash fare in the present 5-cent zones, within, from or to the centers of Boston (including Hyde Park), Beverly, Brockton, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Peabody, Quincy, Revere, Salem and Taunton, and any other 5-cent fare on the lines of the company will be increased to 6 cents, if the commission approves the schedule.

Those persons who use the cars during the rush hours of the day or night in going to and from business will be benefitted by a special arrangement, which, however, will be operated so as to exclude pleasure riders on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays. Nine tickets will be sold for 50 cents, each good for one ride within the limits of any of the above mentioned cities, except Saturdays after 1 o'clock p. m., and on Sundays and holidays.

A charge of one cent will be made for each transfer issued by the company.

Workingmen's and commutation tickets have been withdrawn on the Chelsea division from Melrose city limits and Scollay Square, Boston; Central Square, Lynn, and junction of Park Avenue and Dale Street, Revere; and the eight-cent check in City of Boston in connection with the Boston Elevated is also withdrawn.

On the Lynn division the arrangement of 10 tickets for 50 cents from Central Square Lynn, and Sleeper Leather Company, Peabody, is withdrawn.

On the Gloucester division the arrangement of one ride for 10 cents between Center Street, Gloucster, and Essex-Hamilton line or Cabot and Bow streets, Beverly, and Harlow streets, is withdrawn.

On the Haverhill division is withdrawn the tickets on the Haverhill transfer limits and Georgetown-Newbury line; and Peabody Corner, Georgetown-Newbury town line and Rowley-Ipswich town line.

On the Salem division is withdrawn the workingmen's tickets on the Putnamville and Salem-Beverly line.

On the Lawrence division is withdrawn the commutation tickets on the lines including the local fare limit north of North Andover Middletown Line and Lawrence transfer station with Lawrence transfer privileges except North Andover.

On the Lowell division is withdrawn the commutation tickets on the line from Merrimac Square, Lowell, and Billerica Center Line.

On the Brockton division is withdrawn the workingmen's ticket on the line from Center Street, Brockton and Alger's Corner, South Easton; and the workingmen's tickets on the line from Raynham-Easton line to Brockton transfer limits; and the workingmen's tickets on the line from Center Street, Brockton to end of line, No. Easton; and the workingmen's tickets on the line from Center Street, Brockton and Stoughton; and the workingmen's tickets on the line from Brockton to Liberty Street, Randolph; and the commutation tickets on the line from Liberty Street, Randolph and Brockton transfer limits; and the workingmen's tickets on the line from So. Weymouth to No. Abington railroad crossing; and the workingmen's tickets from Scotland Center to Brockton transfer limits; and the commutation tickets on the line from Rockland Center to Queen Anne's Corner; and the workingmen's tickets on the line from Center & Montello streets, Brockton to East Bridgewater.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

Constantine I, King of the Hellenes

Greek ruler who has abdi ated and named Prince Alexander as his successor

RUSSIAN TROOPS CRUSH MUTINY

Three Rebellious Regiments Surrender When Surrounded—Unless Kronstadt Submits Peasants Vote to Stop Food

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—M. Kerensky, the War Minister, has received from General Tcherbatcheff a report of the mutiny by three regiments which refused to take up certain positions in obedience to orders, despite the request of their officers and of the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

It was decided to suppress the mutiny by force if necessary, and large forces under a general seized the entrance to the village where the mutinous regiments were. The latter were peremptorily ordered to hand over their ringleaders, especially Second Lieutenant Filippoff, and to proceed to their stations. The ringleaders managed to rouse the soldiers again when an agreement had almost been reached, and the general then sent a battalion against the village, while cavalry charged on either flank. Immediately the mutinous troops surrendered, and accepted all the demands, but it was with the greatest difficulty that Second Lieutenant Filippoff and the other ringleaders were rescued from attackers.

By 1000 votes to 4 the Congress of Peasants' Delegates passed the following resolution:

"This congress wishes to inform the inhabitants of Kronstadt that the peasants will stop the dispatch of all food to Kronstadt if the town does not immediately join her revolutionary forces to those of the Russian democracy and unless it recognizes the Provisional Government."

The resolution urges the Government to demand the absolute submission of Kronstadt and, in the event of the refusal of the town, to adopt most energetic measures for the dissipation of Kronstadt's separatist aspirations. The congress promised the Government the support of all peasants in the struggle against Kronstadt.

The minimum age of electors to the Constituent Assembly has been fixed at 20 years by the commission which is drafting a bull-convoking assembly.

France Desires Only Justice

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — In their reply to the Russian proclamation of April 9, the French Government refers to Russia's efforts to secure a victory against the adversary who threatens their national existence. France, this document adds, thinks of oppressing no people and no nationality, not "even of her enemies of today."

Notwithstanding, she intends that the oppression so long weighing upon the world shall be finally destroyed, and that "the authors of the crimes which will remain for our enemies the shame of this war" shall be chastised. France will never aspire to snatch any territory from its legitimate owners.

SINKING OF LEYLAND STEAMER ANGLIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Local officers of the line announce the sinking of the Leyland steamer Anglian, which sailed between Boston and Liverpool. A dispatch from Paris says that 199 persons are missing out of 550 passengers who are aboard the French steel screw steamer Sequana in the Atlantic. Some of the missing are Singalese troops.

The Anglian left Boston on May 30 with 10,000 tons of munitions, grain, provisions and general cargo valued at about $1,000,000, while the boat was estimated to be worth as much more.

The Anglian was built in 1896 at Glasgow, was 450 feet long, 49 feet beam, and 30.9 feet depth of hold. Net tonnage was 3613, and gross tonnage 5532. The list of missing has not been received here. The Anglian was equipped with a gun, mounted aft. About seven-eighths of the cargo was consigned to the British Government.

Capt. William J. Toozes, regular commander of the vessel, was not on board, having remained ashore for a trip. Captain Lawrenson commanded. Captain Anson, the chief officer of the Anglian, was in the battle of Alexandria, early in the war, and was distinguished for bravery then. Chief Engineer Rutter and other officers are well known here.

AIR RAID ON RUSSIAN BASES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An official statement issued by the German Admiralty says:

Some of our seaplane squadrons on Sunday successfully dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on Russian bases at Libau (on the coast of Courland) and Arensberg (on Oesel Island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga).

Parts of the military buildings were almost destroyed by fire. Our seaplanes returned undamaged.

GREEK AFFAIRS REACH CLIMAX, KING ABDICATES

Constantine I Nominates as Successor Prince Alexander—Ruler Acts in Response to Demand of Protecting Powers

Constantine I, King of the Hellenes, has abdicated. He has nominated Prince Alexander, his second son, as his successor, yielding to the demands of the protecting powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, who specifically eliminated the Crown Prince George, because of his strong pro-German tendencies. The fall of King Constantine was foreshadowed by the Balkan correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. On June 2 he wrote: "Constantine's tenure of the throne of Hellas will necessarily be brought to a termination if not from without, then from within, and the only questions to be answered in the matter are those of how, and when, and the nature of the substitute which will be provided. . . . Action, if it comes in the near future, will be initiated by the protecting powers of Britain, France and Russia."

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—In response to the demands of the protecting powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, Constantine I, King of the Hellenes, has abdicated. He has nominated Prince Alexander, his second son, as his successor.

This climax in the affairs of Greece was brought about through the agency of the French Senator, M. Jonnart, who has held posts in several French cabinets. He arrived at Athens only a day or two ago on a special mission as the representative of the Powers, and lost no time in getting into conference with the Greek Premier, Alexander Zaimis.

The demands of the Powers respecting the abdication of King Constantine also specifically eliminated Crown Prince George as his successor, the Crown Prince being included among those Greeks in official life who were considered strongly pro-German.

While M. Jonnart informed the Premier that troops had been placed at his disposal, he appealed to that official to use his influence toward a peaceful settlement. The troops, according to M. Jonnart's instructions, were not to land until the King had given his answer.

M. Jonnart called upon the Premier M. Zaimis on Monday morning and demanded in the name of the protecting Powers the abdication of King Constantine and the nomination of his successor to the exclusion of the Diadoque (Crown Prince).

M. Zaimis recognized the disinterestedness of the Powers, whose sole object was to reconstitute the unity of Greece under the constitution, but he pointed out to M. Jonnart that a decision could only be taken by the King after a meeting of the Crown Council, composed of former premiers.

It was not until 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning that the Premier communicated to the Commissioner of the allied Powers the King's answer in the following letter:

"The Minister and High Commissioner of France, Great Britain and Russia: Having demanded by your note of yesterday the abdication of His Majesty, King Constantine, and the nomination of his successor, the undersigned, Premier and Foreign Minister, has the honor to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty, the King, ever solicitous for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the Prince Royal, and nominates Prince Alexander as his successor. ZAIMIS."

Prior to the announcement of the King's decision many Greeks, loyal to the Crown, gathered for the protection of the Sovereign. On Monday night 2000 reservists formed a cordon around the palace in his defense, if that should be necessary, and a dele-

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UNITED STATES NAVY WELCOMED

Arrival of Warships in British Waters Marked by Gathering in London—Tribute to America From Sir Edward Carson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — At a recent luncheon given by the British Navy League in honor of the American Ambassador and the chairman and committee of the Navy League of the United States, a short account of which has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the principal speaker. The Duke of Buccleuch presided, and among the guests were Mr. R. Newton Crane, chairman of the United States Navy League, and several American naval officers. Representatives of the British Parliament, the Army and Navy, were also present, including Admiral Jellicoe, Lord Beresford, Sir William Robertson, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Arthur Henderson. The American Ambassador, who was unable to be present at the luncheon, was represented by Mr. Irwin Laughlin, councilor of the Embassy.

In a message received by the British Navy League, Mr. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States, declared: "It is one of our most satisfying recollections that long before our Government declared war our two leagues were exchanging brotherly greetings that were not hesitating in an expression of our sentiments concerning the Huns, and that we were making no fetish of neutrality. The British Navy will win the war. The British Navy League will largely share in the Navy's honors. We are proud to be working in harmony with you, and believe that our two organizations will be important factors in forming a great League for Liberty."

The Duke of Buccleuch, who proposed the toasts of the "King" and the "President of the United States," said, in proposing the latter, that the United States was in alliance with Great Britain because it was necessary they should fight for the future of humanity and civilization.

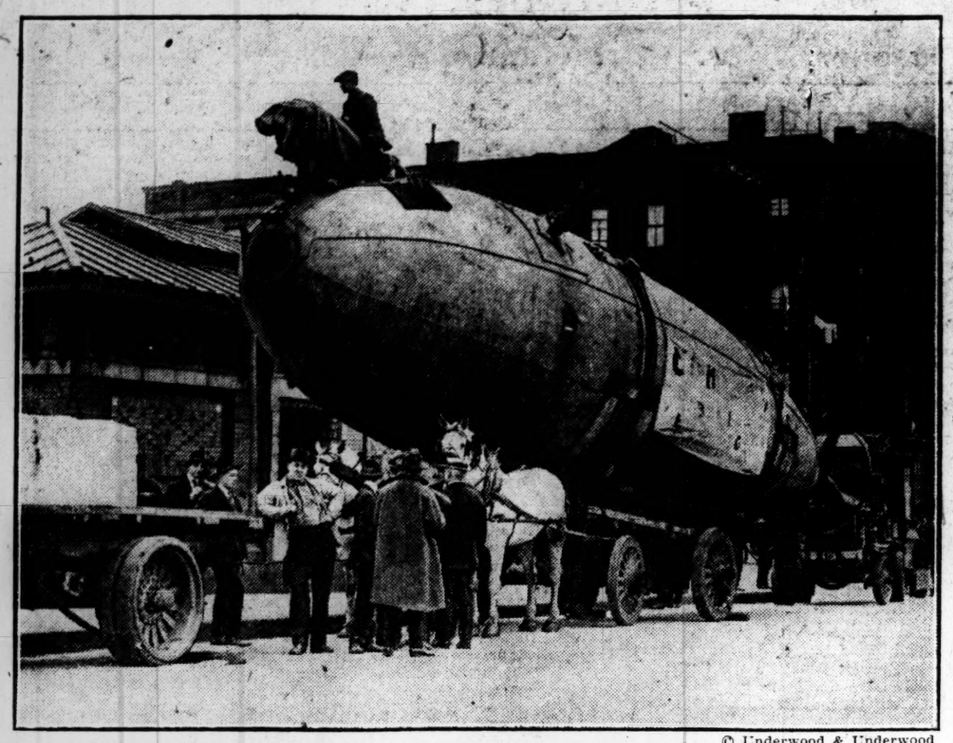
Mr. Irwin Laughlin responding, said he was sure both the President and the American Ambassador felt that the combined force of any alliance sprang, not from the letter of treaties, but from the reciprocal confidence of mutual aims and interest.

Sir Edward Carson, on rising to propose the "United States Navy," was given a very cordial reception. After a sympathetic reference to Mr. Joseph Choate, one of Great Britain's firmest friends, Sir Edward Carson said that he gave the toast of the United States Navy from the bottom of his heart. The date of the luncheon he considered was most opportune, coinciding as it very nearly did with the arrival in British waters of the first installment of the assistance which the American Navy was going to give in the terrible task that lay ahead of them. After expressing hearty appreciation of the prompt action of the American Government, and offering a warm welcome to its officers and men who had arrived in England, Sir Edward Carson went on to say both navies were mutually bound by the traditions of the chivalry of the sea, and it was on that basis they would wage this war shoulder to shoulder. Regretting Admiral Sims' inability to be present, Sir Edward said the Admiral and Admiral Jellicoe were working together in absolute harmony, which would remain "undisturbed till the enemy is crushed." Even then the bond would hold because it would be cemented by many events leading up to the liberation of humanity.

Sir Edward then went on to say that he had received the highest accounts of the flotilla America had dispatched. "In my opinion," he said, "no more important event in the history of the new world and the old has ever happened than the arrival of that flotilla of destroyers in our waters to fight side by side in a commingling of the old Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes. It is not merely that Britain and America are fighting side by side, far-reaching as the effects may be in the future history of the two great English-speaking races of the world. No, it is the recognition of the fact that the old world and the new world, whatever may be the breadth of ocean that separates us, have one common ideal, the love of liberty and progress, and the determination to beat back the aggressor, whoever he may be, who dares to lay a hand on the fabric of civilization which together we have built up. From this day forward we are now out together to preserve the real supremacy of the seas, and we mean to do it. Not for selfish reasons, nor for acquisition, not at all, for supremacy or domination, but for the purpose of maintaining the very elementary principles of civilization and humanity. Nothing can be more horrible in the development of this war than the doctrines of piracy and plunder which have been preached by our enemies.

"The sinking of ships at sight, the disregard of all neutral rights, the barbarous war on hospital ships conveying sick and wounded, are the methods of savages and the negation of the first principles of civilization." Such deeds, he said, made him wonder if civilization had advanced at all. The Hague conventions, he declared, have been nothing but traps to lull the unwary. "So in the future, when we talk, as we really do talk, of a league of nations," he continued, "we must take care that it is founded on something more solid than the consciences of nations, who may not in the long run be able to be trusted. But in the midst of all this the action of our enemies has had one great and, as I believe, one lasting effect for the future peace of the world in that it has given us our new American allies. How far-reaching may be the step which the American nation, through their President and Congress, have taken, it is impossible at the moment to foresee." The waging of this war by Britons and Americans "for the holiest of all ends and the most unselfish of all principles," Sir Edward believed would be the link that would weld them together in all future time in the bonds of love and amity.

Sir Edward then went on to dismiss the criticisms which are sometimes leveled at the work of the British Admiralty and Navy, and which he said he did not fear. "The work of the Admiralty, the work of the Navy," he declared impressively, "is done silently and courageously. It is done in the day; it is done in the night. It is done every hour and every minute, and I tell you this, with all confidence, that never in the whole history of the British Navy has there been a time in which our officers and men have displayed greater courage and heroism than they are showing today. I hope nobody imagines that I am going to deal with the submarine menace. I have only one word to say on that subject, which is that I should advise you not to pay the slightest attention to those who imagine that the only people in the world who know nothing about it are the Admiralty. I do not underestimate the menace. We would be fools if we did so. It is a great, a novel, and a terrible menace, and one which thus far has been unsolved by any navy, including the navies of our enemies. Do not imagine that you solve it by abuse or funk. The real way is to look upon it as a real danger, and it is our work to solve these real dangers. In the coming months the courage and the grit of our people may be sorely tried. It may in the long run become a question of which side is going to stick it out. Well, I will tell you who is going to stick it out—we are. But you will not encourage the spirit of sticking-out if you launch against our officers and men ill-informed and utterly undeserved criticisms. Our duty is to go on day by day and hour after hour grappling with our difficulties until they are overcome. That is the task which lies before us, and we welcome in its performance the help of the gallant navy of the great republic in the west. We believe that fighting together we will be invincible. In the long run, together with them and our other allies, I feel no shadow of doubt in my own mind that we will attain that victory which will not be a victory for ourselves alone, but a victory for the whole civilized world."



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Holland No. 9, first submarine commissioned by any government, on exhibition in New York

MUNITIONS PROFIT BY CANADA FIRMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—In the case of yet another company the war has had the effect of turning deficits on the balance sheet into profits. The delayed report of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company for the 12 months ended September last show net profits of $353,255, as against a deficit of $558,471 in 1915 and a deficit of $65,808 in 1914. The year 1913 showed a profit of $1,721,653.

The last year's profits would have been much greater had it been possible to have included the results of the Russian shell contracts. Orders on hand at the time the report was drawn up, namely May 15, have an aggregate value of $23,500,000.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE LEAGUE IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Citizens of the Nineteenth Congressional District in this city have organized a Patriotic Service League which will support the Government during the war and help the individual to that end. The League hopes to be the parent of similar organizations formed in other districts throughout the country.

Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, secretary, believes the first league is being conducted along lines worthy of emulation elsewhere and well calculated to enlist the services of all the residents of a district toward the promotion of the war to a successful conclusion.

HOLLAND BOAT IS RESCUED FROM THE SCRAP HEAP

First Successful Submarine Will Be a Feature of the Bronx International Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Holland No. 9, the first successful submarine commissioned by any government, has been rescued from the scrap heap by the Society for Establishing a Museum of the Peaceful Arts and loaned to the Bronx International Exposition, which has placed it on exhibition on the exposition site at East One Hundred Seventy-seventh Street and the Bronx River. When the exposition opens, May 30 next, the submarine, which is only 57 feet long and was launched in 1898, will form the centerpiece of a palace of American achievement containing examples of American inventions.

The exposition was postponed until next year because of the war, but its grounds may be dedicated this fall with a Red Cross and food and war relief fair. The craft was escorted to the site by bluejackets and boys of the junior naval reserve.

CANADIAN PILOTS READY FOR DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Fifteen Canadian pilots trained by the Imperial Flying Corps, this city, are to be sent to England at once. The Canadian Aeroplanes Limited is now turning out three complete machines per day, about 1200 men and women being engaged in producing and assembling the parts.

The entire output at present is taken by the schools of the Royal Flying Corps of Canada, which are situated at Borden, Deseronto, North Toronto, Long Branch and at Lulu, near Vancouver.

Seventeen hundred mechanics are employed to keep the machines in order. At Camp Borden alone 95 machines are at present in use, and on an average three planes a day are wrecked, the cost of each being about $7500.

JAMAICA MOVES TO RAISE FOODSTUFFS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica—To keep up the food supply the Government has been vested with full power to use every effort to keep up a good supply. Any lands uncultivated will be taken over and planted.

It is stated a good deal of the labor will be supplied by prisoners from the different institutions. Prison farms are already in existence and these are being largely extended.

At present there is no shortage of food, but it is more expensive. If all the available lands were put in cultivation there will be no lack, it is thought. Beef, fish, chickens and eggs have not advanced in price.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD URGED FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the Canadian Senate recently Senator Casgrain moved that the Government should take some steps to require the use of whole wheat bread in Canada during war times and in doing so quoted some instructive facts and statistics. He asserted on the authority of Dr. R. L. Wadeau, a food specialist, that millers in Canada were making fine white flour and were not getting full value at the present time.

From the same quantity of wheat, flour by the grinding process could be made to feed 85 men as against 65 men fed on flour by the Hungarian rolling and bolting process.

England and the allies, he said had long since adopted whole wheat flour, and white bread had not appeared on the table of the King of England for the past two years. Whole wheat bread was far more nourishing, but did not make so fine an appearance.

Senator Casgrain also gave some statistics regarding the world's wheat crop. This, he stated was short and to win the war the allied forces would have to have from the outside world's wheat crop this year 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and from 250,000,000 bushels to 300,000,000 bushels of cereals.

"The State," concluded the Senator, "should punish those who laid sacrilegious hands on the staff of life. If the wheels of progress must crush someone, let it be the speculators in the needs and the food of the people who are crushed."

GENERAL BING IS PROUD OF CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Julian Bing, commander of the Canadian force on the western front, has, in a letter to Sir George Perley, Canadian Commissioner in London, expressed his intense admiration for the men in his command. The following extract from the letter has been issued in orders from the Militia Department:

"The corps was splendid last week (the week of the Battle of Vimy). I knew they would do well, but could not have imagined that the attack could possibly go as smoothly and up to the time as it did. I see a good deal has been written that the resistance was feeble—that is by no means the case, as is evidenced by the enormous number of Germans lost, and our heavy casualties.

"The flank divisions had heavy fighting (the 1st and 4th), but except in the center of the fourth division, where we were checked for some hours, nothing disturbed the accuracy of the time table. Naturally, one's pride in the corps can hardly be described in words and it would be impossible for me to do so."

MAY EXPANSION OF CANADA LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—A feature in the May returns of the Canadian chartered banks was the expansion of current loans in Canada, which feature was also noticeable in the March returns. The Government statement showed an increase in this direction of upwards of $37,000,000 for April, which followed on an increase of some $30,000,000 for March.

This has carried the total current loans in Canada to the huge sum of $880,000,000, which is not only the highest total of the war period, but $45,000,000 above the level of the pre-war month of April, 1914. The advance from the low point of the war period, reached some 10 months ago is $133,000,000.

CHINESE SHORTHAND SYSTEM INVENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A system of Chinese shorthand has been invented by K. V. Dzung, a native of Shanghai, according to advices received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The system contains 39 signs, of which 15 are vowels and 24 consonants and these represent every Chinese character, while a speed equal to that of most English systems can be attained. Mr. Dzung says the course can be mastered as readily as any, and can be used in conjunction with the newly invented Chinese typewriter.

TO TEACH WOMEN PLOWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Instructors, appointed by the National League for Woman's Service, are going into the rural communities of Tennessee to teach women the elements of agriculture, even including plowing. In the Memphis league, the women are forming classes for the study of useful trades. They are there taught to operate switchboards, to telegraph, to run elevators, to do clerical and stenographic work, to do newspaper work and in fact to be fitted for any position in which they may be needed while the men are at the front.

BRITISH WINGED NAVY IN FRANCE

Admiralty Issues Articles Dealing With Naval Air Service — How Photographic Reconnaissance Is Undertaken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A series of articles issued by the Admiralty entitled "The Winged Navy in France," deals with the Royal Naval Air Service. The first article describes amusingly the origin of the service and continues:

It garbed itself in khaki, but retained the ring and curl on the sleeve, and the naval cap (with the eagle's wings in place of the crown and anchor in the badge), plus a khaki cap-cover. Wherever its squadrons were based they rigged a flagstaff and flew the white ensign at the peak. They erected wooden huts and painted them service gray, labeling them "mess-deck," "wardroom," "gunroom," etc., as the case might be.

They divided the flights into port and starboard watches and solemnly asked leave to "go ashore" for recreation. Those who strayed from the same stern paths of discipline suffered the same punishments as the Navy-that-Floats. And at the conclusion of each day's work the wardroom dined, and gave a pledge to their King, sitting, according to the custom and tradition of the naval service.

They filled in shell-holes and leveled the ground for aerodomes, they ran up hangars and excavated dugouts—whither they retired in a strong, silent rush (the expression is theirs) when the apprehensive Boche attempted to curtail their activity with bombs.

And by degrees the right machines came along. The Navy-that-Flies swung itself into them critically, flung them about in the air three miles high, testing and measuring their capabilities. Then they fought them, crushed them, improved on them till they were righter still, and finally proceeded (to quote another of their expressions) to "put the wind up Old Man Boche" in a way that helped the Navy-that-Floats enormously.

But apart from spotting duties, which were necessarily intermittent, the R. N. A. S. undertook a photographic reconnaissance of the entire Belgian coast from Nieuport to the Dutch frontier. The work in progress at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the activities of submarines and destroyers inside the basins; locks, quays and gun emplacements, and the results of bombs dropped thereon the night before, were all faithfully recorded by these aerial cameras. The negatives were developed and printed, the resultant bird-pictures enlarged, studied through stereoscopic lenses and finally given to the monitors "for information and guidance." Since it is not given every one to recognize the entrance to a dugout or a group of searchlights as they appear from a height of 20,000 feet, the photographs were embellished with explanatory notes for the benefit of anyone unaccustomed to such unfamiliar aspects of creation.

The Germans claim to be a modest people. They were as busy as beavers, and they resented these importunate photographers with all the fervor that springs from true modesty. Their antiaircraft guns plastered the intruders with bursting shrapnel and from every coast aerodrome Boche machines rose like a crowd of angry hornets to give battle. Yet day after day fresh plates find their way to the developing trays, and a comparison between the official reports of the flights—couched in a laconic terseness of phrase that is good to read—and the amazing results obtained, gives perhaps the truest measure of the work performed by these very gallant gentlemen.

Not a spadeful of earth can be turned over, nor a trowel of cement added to a bastion along the coast, but a note appears a day or two later upon the long chart which adorns the record office of this particular squadron. A crumpled escorting machine may have come down out of the clouds, eddying like a withered leaf, to crash somewhere behind the German lines. Such is the price paid for a few more dots added in red ink to a couple of feet of chart. But as long as the photographic machine returns with the camera intact the price is paid ungrudgingly.

The work of these photographic recorders, pilot and observer alike, differs from all other forms of war flying. Their sole duty is to take photographs, not haphazard, but of a given objective. This necessitates steering a perfectly steady course, regardless of all distractions such as bursting "Archies" and angry "Albatross" fighters. They leave the fighting to their escorts and their fate to Providence. The observer, peering earthwards through his view-finder, steers the pilot by means of reins until he sights the line on which the desired series of photographs are to be taken; once over this, the pilot flies the machine on an undeviating course, and the observer proceeds to take photographs. When all the plates have been exposed they turn round and return home with what remain of the escort. On occasions the escort have vanished, either earthwards, or in savage pursuit of resentful though faint-hearted Boches; this is when the homing photographer's moments are apt to become crowded with incident.

One such adventure deserves to be recorded. It happened about 12,000 feet above mother earth; the official report, typed in triplicate, covered some dozen lines; the actual events, an equal number of minutes; but the story is one that should live.

"While exposing six plates" (says the official report of this youthful recording angel) "observed 5 H. A.'s cruising." H. A. stands for hostile aeroplane. "Not having seen escort since turning inland, pilot prepared to return. Enemy separated, one taking up position above tail and one ahead. The other three glided toward us on port side" (observe the Navy speaking) "firing as they came."

"The two diving machines fired over 100 rounds, hitting pilot." But the observer was not concerned with petty detail:

"Observer held fire until H. A. diving on tail was within five yards." Here it might be mentioned that the machines were hurtling through space at a speed in the region of 100 miles an hour. The pilot of the "H. A.," having swooped to within speaking distance, pushed up his goggles and laughed triumphantly as he took his sight for the shot that was to end the fight. But the observer had his own idea of how the fight should end.

"Then shot one tray into pilot's face," he says with curt relish, and watched him stall, sideslip, and go spinning earthward in a trail of smoke.

He then turned his attention to his own pilot. The British machine was barely under control, but as the observer rose in his seat to investigate, the foremost gun fired, and the aggressor ahead went out of control and dived nose-first in helpless spirals. Suspecting that his mate was badly wounded in spite of this achievement, the observer swung one leg over the side of the fusilage and climbed out on to the wing—figure for a moment the air pressure on his body during this gymnastic feat—until he was beside the wounded pilot, who had nevertheless got his machine back into complete control.

"Get back, you ass!" the pilot said in response to inquiries as to how he felt. The ass got back, the way he came, and looked round for the remainder of the "H. A.'s." These, however, appeared to have lost courage for further fighting, and fled. The riddled machine returned home at 100 knots, while the observer, having nothing better to do, continued to take photographs. "The pilot, though wounded, made a perfect landing." Thus the report concludes.

PROHIBITION IN FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—By passing the McEachern bill to regulate for the present and ultimately to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in Florida, the Legislature has put the prohibition question up to the people. The bill provides for an amendment to the State constitution, and citizens of Florida can either ratify or reject it at the next general election.

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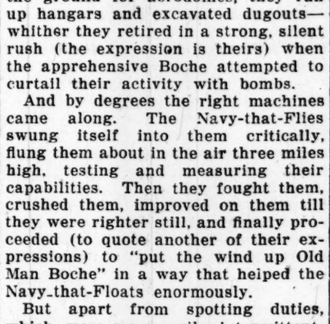

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BRITISH HABEAS CORPUS DECISION

Case Involved in Action of Authorities in Interning Naturalized British Subject Before the House of Lords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The habeas corpus case involved in the action of the authorities in interning a naturalized British subject, Arthur Zadig, came before the House of Lords lately when the appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal was dismissed by a majority consisting of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Dunedin, Atkinson, and Wrenbury. Lord Shaw of Dunfermline delivered a weighty judgment in support of the appeal.

The facts may be recapitulated as follows: Arthur Zadig was born in Germany in July, 1871. In 1905 he was naturalized in England, and in 1915 was interned by the Home Secretary under Regulation 14 B of the Consolidated Defense of the Realm regulations. He appealed from an order of the Court of Appeal affirming an order of the King's bench division discharging a rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus granted to him by the King's bench division of the High Court. Zadig contended that the regulation relied upon by the Home Secretary's advisers was ultra vires and not authorized by the Defense of the Realm (Consolidation) Act. This act gave His Majesty power during the war to issue regulations for the public safety and defense of the realm, and as to the powers and duties of persons acting on His Majesty's behalf, and to authorize trial by court martial or by courts of summary jurisdiction, and the punishment of persons offending against the regulations, particularly against any provision of the regulations designed to prevent persons from communicating with the enemy; to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships; to prevent the spread of false reports; to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty, and to prevent assistance being given to the enemy.

Regulation 14 B gives power to the Secretary of State in the interests of public safety and the defense of the realm to order the internment of persons of hostile origin or associations.

The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said it was beyond dispute that Parliament had power to authorize the making of such a regulation. The only question was whether upon a true construction of the act it had done so. It was contended (1) that some limitation must be put upon the general words of the statute; (2) that there was no provision for imprisonment without trial; (3) that the provision made by the Defense of the Realm Act, 1915, for the trial of British subjects by a civil court with a jury, strengthened the contention of the appellant; (4) that general words in a statute could not take away the vested rights of the subject or alter the fundamental law of the Constitution; (5) that the statute was, in its nature, penal, and must be strictly construed; (6) that a construction said to be repugnant to the constitutional traditions of this country could not be adopted.

It was not, his lordship said, as he understood the argument contended that the words of the statute were not wide enough in their natural meaning to authorize such a regulation as Regulation 14 B, but it was strongly contended that some limitation must be put on these words, as an unrestricted interpretation might involve extremer consequences.

It appeared to be a sufficient answer to that argument that it might be necessary, in a time of great public danger, to intrust great powers to His Majesty in Council, and that Parliament might do so, feeling certain that such powers would be reasonably exercised.

One of the most obvious means of taking precautions against dangers, such as the regulations were to guard against was obviously to impose some restriction on the freedom of movement of persons whom there might be any reason to suspect of being disposed to help the enemy. It was to this that Regulation 14 B was directed. The measure was not punitive, but precautionary. It was strongly urged that no such restraint should be imposed, except as the result of a judicial inquiry, and, indeed, counsel for the appellant went so far as to contend that no regulation could be made forbidding access to the seashore by suspected persons. It seemed obvious that no tribunal for investigating the question, whether circumstances of suspicion existed warranting some restraint could be imagined less appropriate than a court of law. No crime was charged. The question was whether there was ground for suspicion that a particular person might be disposed to help the enemy. The duty of deciding this question was thrown by the order upon the Secretary of State and an advisory committee, presided over by a judge of the high court, was provided to bring before him any grounds for thinking that the order might properly be revoked or varied.

The statute was passed at a time of supreme national danger, which still existed. The restraint imposed might be a necessary measure of precaution, and in the interests of the whole nation it might be regarded as expedient that such an order should be made in suitable cases. This appeared to his lordship to be the meaning of the statute.

The argument that if Parliament had intended such action it would have proceeded as on previous occasions by suspending the rights of the subject as to a writ of habeas corpus, was met by the Lord Chancellor with the answer that the Legislature had selected another way of achieving the same purposes, probably milder as well as more effectual, than those adopted on the occasion of previous wars.

Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, in his dissenting judgment, was of opinion that the judgments appealed from were erroneous in law, and that they constituted a suspension and a breach of those fundamental constitutional rights which were protective of British liberty. With reference to the validity of Regulation 14 B, he was clearly of opinion that this was, in truth and essentially, not a regulation at all, and that it was ultra vires His Majesty in Council to issue under the guise of a regulation an authorization for the apprehension, seizure and internment, without trial, of any of the lieges. In his view, Parliament never sanctioned, either in intention, or by reason of the statutory words employed in the Defense of the Realm Acts, such a violent exercise of arbitrary power. It followed that the order or fiat of the Secretary of State was also ultra vires.

The act of Parliament did employ the words, "for securing the public safety and the defense of the realm," but there was not one word in the act about "hostile origin or associations" of any person, nor indeed, about internment. The first great and broad fact confronting their lordships in this case was that in a matter so fundamentally affecting the rights of His Majesty's subjects Parliament had given no express sanction for the introduction of that language, "hostile origin or associations." And what remained was the argument that Parliament, not expressly dealing with a matter preeminently demanding careful deliberation, must be held to have accomplished, by implication, this far-reaching subversion of their liberties. The Defense of the Realm Acts could not be submitted to such a violent and strained construction.

His lordship, continuing, said that if there was a power "to lock up a person of hostile origin and associations because the Government judged that course to be for public safety and defense, why, on the same principle and exercise of the same power, might he not be shot out of hand?" He put the point to the learned Attorney-General, and obtained from him no further answer than that the graver result seemed to be perfectly logical. He thought that it was.

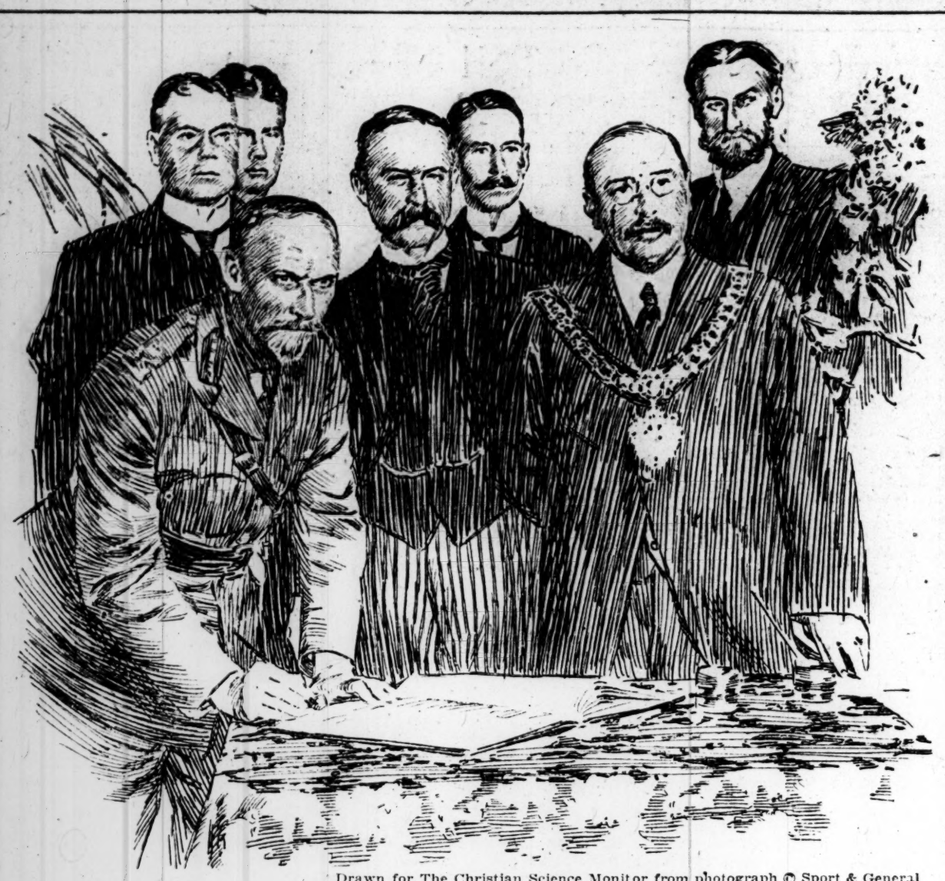
The defense, in such a case, would be, he humbly thought, "exactly that principle, and no other, on which the judgments of the courts below" were founded—viz. that during the war this power to issue regulations was so vast that it covered all acts which, though they subverted the ordinary fundamental and constitutional rights, were in the Government's view, directed towards the general aim of public safety or defense.

Under this the Government became a committee of public safety. But its powers as such were far more arbitrary than those of the most famous committee of public safety known to history. The analogy was with a practice, more silent, more sinister—with the lettres de cachet of Louis Quatorze. No trial: proscription. The victim might be "regulated"—not in his course of conduct or of action, not as to what he should do or avoid doing. He might be regulated to prison or to the scaffold. In his opinion the appeal should be allowed, and the appellant set at liberty.

MOTOR SPIRIT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A new Defense of the Realm Regulation has been made prohibiting the use, from May 13, of motor spirit for the purpose of any motor car let for hire, except where the letting of the car is for certain specified purposes or is authorized for some special reason by the Board of Trade. This regulation does not apply to any motor cab or motor omnibus plying for hire in any street or any public place or any railway station, but any question as to whether a car is exempt is to be decided by the Board of Trade.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport & General

General Smuts signing the roll of the freemen of Manchester

ENGLISH HONOR FOR GENERAL SMUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The freedom of the city of Manchester was recently formally presented to General Smuts by a deputation headed by the Lord Mayor, who traveled to London for the purpose. At the time the freedom of the city was conferred on other representatives of the dominions and Canada urgent business prevented General Smuts from being present.

In addressing General Smuts, the Lord Mayor said the Manchester City Council conferred the freedom of the city upon him in recognition of his splendid loyalty toward Great Britain and the Empire, and of the influence he had exercised in maintaining the integrity of the Empire in South Africa. It was also a message of good will from Manchester to the people of South Africa.

General Smuts then signed the roll of freemen, and after thanking the deputation for the honor conferred upon him he went on to speak of events in South Africa. The prospects of the country, he declared, were now brighter than they had ever been in the past. They had great problems to deal with, problems of race and of ancient antagonism between white races, but never had he felt more hopeful of solving the problems ahead and of building up a great white community in the country than after seeing the events of the last two or three years.

General Smuts then proceeded to speak of the Imperial conference, which he declared would be a landmark in the history of the British Empire. He confessed to having felt some misgivings as to the wisdom of calling a conference at a time when people were overwhelmed with the consideration of more serious problems, but he was now convinced that it would have notable results. The novel experience they had gained by getting some insight into the working of the great machine of Empire would, he maintained, help them in building up that spirit of unity which he hoped would carry them through all the trials now ahead of them. Throughout its long history, General Smuts said in conclusion, Great Britain had successfully surmounted all the difficulties in its way, and he was confident that the spirit that animated the people of the United Kingdom today, and the efforts being made in every part of the British Empire to secure success would enable them to emerge from the trial a stronger commonwealth of nations, more closely knit, more powerful, with purged ideals, and having built up a better life not only for themselves, but for the other nations of the world.

STANIHURST'S IRISH WRITINGS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a meeting of the Dublin branch of the British Empire Shakespeare Society, the president, Mr. Justice Madden read a paper on "Stanihurst's 'Description of Ireland' and what Shakespeare learned from it."

One of the few books, Mr. Justice Madden said, that can be placed with certain in the "study books" possessed by Shakespeare in New Place is the edition of Holinshed's "Chronicles," published in the year 1588. To Richard Stanihurst was assigned the task of continuing the history of Ireland which had been compiled by Holinshed and writing "A Treatise contayning a playne and perfect description of Irelande," addressed to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland. The "Chronicles" which were published in two folio volumes in 1577, were profusely illustrated. The value of the illustrations in the Irish portion as descriptive of life in Ireland, is diminished, if not quite destroyed, by the fact that they were produced in London. For example, a lively picture of a foray, in which a great number of live stock are being carried off by invaders, a kind of Elizabethan cattle-drive, loses much of its significance when we find a prominent position occupied by an ass, an animal which my friend, the provost of Trinity College, has shown not to have been in use in Ireland at that date. The text, written by an Irishman, is trustworthy. Stanihurst mentions three breeds of horses, but does not mention the ass. He speaks of the Irish wolfhound as "bigger of bone and limme than a colt," while in the illustration a chieftain going out hunting is accompanied by an ordinary English greyhound, of rather a slender type. Shakespeare, however, was not misled by the illustrations, for they were omitted from the edition which can be traced to his hands.

We may well believe, Mr. Justice Madden continued, that Shakespeare ransacked the Irish part of the great storehouse of plots which he found in the "Chronicles" in search of the foundation of a history or a tragedy, but this he failed to find. But in Stanihurst's "Description of Ireland" he found many things that arrested his attention and excited an interest, of which traces may be found throughout his writings. There is scarcely one of his references to Ireland the original of which cannot be found there.

Apart from its association with Shakespeare, the "Description" and its author are full of interest. Richard Stanihurst was the son of James Stanihurst, a member of a family long settled in Ireland, who was Recorder of Dublin and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1560. If Shakespeare failed to find a plot for history or tragedy in the Irish portion of the "Chronicles," he found in Stanihurst's "Description" what was to his purpose when he wanted to introduce a typical Irishman, Welshman and Scotchman. The stage Irishman of Ben Jonson and Dekker was a comic footman. When Shakespeare presented an Irishman on the stage he was a soldier and a gentleman. Captain MacMorris was "an Irishman, a very valiant gentleman, in faith" (Henry V., III., 71). His name, a form of MacMurrough, was probably a reminiscence of the story of MacMurrough and O'Rorke, which he had read in the "Chronicles." Captain MacMorris may be described as a lay figure, clad in certain habiliments indicative of his nationality. He appears in one scene only, in which his national characteristics may be found in Stanihurst, according to whom the Irishman is "an excellent horseman, delighted with wars and verie glorious." Could there be a better description of MacMorris? It was from Stanihurst that Shakespeare derived his conceptions of an Irish gentleman—valorous, very glorious and ready to resent even an imaginary insult to his nation.

"We shall lose our time," says Caliban to his coconspirators against his wonder-working master, "and all be turned to barnacles or to apes." (Tempest IV. i., 248.) This reference to the "Barnacle" has puzzled commentators, by whom various works have been suggested from which Shakespeare might have learned the marvel of the barnacle. In the "Description" he would have found the story of the barnacle told in a manner so quaint that it was likely to remain fixed in his memory.

Richard Stanihurst is mentioned with respect by the writers of his age, including Gabriel Harvey and his antagonist Nash. There are many things in the "Description" which would make it worth while to reprint it in its entirety. For example, Mr. Justice Madden said, just as survivals of the English of Shakespeare's time may be found in remote parts of Ireland so Stanihurst found in Wexford and in Fingal—"the dregs of the olde auncient Chaucer English." He gives an account of the learned men and authors of Ireland, more than 150 in number, many of whom had been educated in Oxford, and also of their writings, for the most part in Latin, on many subjects, sacred and profane. To the "Description," if reprinted, there should, Mr. Justice Madden said in conclusion, be appended a translation of the descriptive portion of his "De rebus in Hibernia gestis," in which information as to the mode of life of the Irish chieftains is contained which is not elsewhere obtainable.

NEBRASKA GIRLS TO TEACH WOMEN

Demonstrations of Fruit Canning in Farm Communities to Be Given by Students of State University School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—One hundred and ten of 260 young women in attendance at the State University School of Domestic Science have volunteered their services free of charge to go out upon the farms and into the small towns of the State to show the women the latest methods of canning and preserving fruit. Canning is regarded as very important because of the part it plays in preventing a food shortage. Training schools will be held in 30 Nebraska towns during the summer at which volunteers in the demonstrating work will be trained.

In all of this teaching of canning only a single simple method that will apply to the preservation of all kinds of fruits and vegetables is being shown. This is the cold-pack method. It is one that every housewife, no matter how limited her equipment, can use. A wash boiler with a false bottom composed of three 10-cent wire trays is all that is necessary for the process. The aim is to teach workable method, not fancy canning. Most of the 260 girls who attended the school took their lessons in private kitchens or makeshift laboratories, owing to the lack of equipment at the university. Many of them were without previous experience but after a few trials were able to do the work successfully.

The university extension school will send men through the State into towns where electricity is available for the purpose of teaching women the Gore method of preserving fruits. These men will also hold training schools at various points where others who will volunteer will be instructed. At the experiment station here the method has been thoroughly tested and found to meet all requirements. In the experiments six trays 3 feet long and 18 inches wide were used, together with an ordinary electrical fan. On the trays were beets; rhubarb, spinach, asparagus and other early garden products. The trays were fitted with wire screen bottoms and one wire screened end. The other end is open. These were placed in stacks, the fruits and vegetables having been previously sliced and strewn in them. The fan was then placed at the end of the pile so that a stream of air constantly plays over the contents.

Prof. C. W. Pugsley, in charge of the experiments, said that the fruits and vegetables yielded up from 85 to 90 per cent of their moisture within 24 hours. Heat applied in drying, as in most processes, causes chemical changes and a consequent loss of flavor. If heat is not used and the product allowed to dry naturally, the nutritive value is greatly lowered and the flavor largely lost.

"Practically all fruits or vegetables may be successfully dried by the Gore method," says Professor Pugsley, "Even the color may be preserved by dipping in a salt solution. When properly dried and rehydrated, it is difficult to tell them, either by looks or taste, from the fresh product. The rehydrating requires a two-hour soaking in water to restore the moisture lost. The trays cost but a trifle and the electrical current charge for a 24-hour run of the fan will range from 5 to 8 cents."

GLASGOW WORKERS' MAY DAY PROCESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—About 70,000 persons took part in the May Day procession in Glasgow which was composed of various groups and subdivisions of the labor movement. The Trades Unionists, the Socialist Labor Party, the Independent Labor Party, and, for the first time, the Cooperators, were among those represented. Platforms had been erected from which speakers addressed the people, and in spite of the divergent views expressed on many subjects a general resolution was passed which declared for "the overthrow of the capitalist system, and the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth, and extended fraternal greetings to the workers of the world." The appearance of the Cooperators marked the entrance of this movement into political affairs. A resolution was passed in favor of the organization of the Cooperative vote for Parliament and other public bodies in order to promote and defend the interests of the movement. Mr. W. C. Anderson, M. P. for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield, spoke strongly in favor of the decision of the Cooperators to take an active part in politics, and condemned the excess taxation of cooperative profits and the proposal to tax the dividend. Those Cooperators who came within the scope of income taxation were taxed already and the taxation of the dividend, which was not income, would, he maintained, be a double imposition. Mr. Anderson said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had closely considered the problem, had come to the conclusion that the cooperative dividend was not a legitimate subject of taxation. Reference was made by the speaker to the increasing strength of the cooperative movement in Russia. After the war, said Mr. Anderson, some of the old parties would never form again. Instead of the old party divisions and strife, he hoped to see a people's party standing against vested interests and composed of those who believed in social service.

Several speeches on the housing question were made. The Glasgow Labor Party, said Bailie Stewart, had played a prominent part in educating the public on the matter; there was great need for better housing in the city, but the question was now within the range of practical politics and when normal times returned it would remain for them to insist on the Government taking action on practical lines.

It was urged by speakers belonging to the Food Production Association that the only way to stop high prices, short supplies and bad distribution of food was for the people to obtain statutory powers to deal with the whole subject by means of a National Food Board which should include the questions of farming, shipping and storing, and on which workingmen would have the controlling interest which they considered was due to them.

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF OFQUI PLANNED

Route From Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas Will Be Great Advantage to Chilean Ships

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean naval authorities have concluded plans for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Ofqui, in the Peninsula of Taytao, situated between 46 and 47 degrees south latitude. The project calls for a waterway about one mile in length, with a depth of 20 feet, which is to connect Lake San Rafael and the Negro River, and, in connection with the San Tadeo River, a new navigable route joining the Gulfs of Elefante and San Esteban will be established. Utilizing the Gulfs of Chacao and Corcovado, the Moraleda, Errazuriz and Elefante Channels to the Gulf of Elefante, Lake San Rafael, Ofqui Canal, Negro and San Tadeo Rivers, the Gulf of Peñas and the Smythe Channel, coastwise vessels, submarines, and the smaller naval craft, will have a land-protected route all the way from Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas.

At the present time all vessels navigating along the coast are obliged to take to the open sea upon leaving the Gulfs of Corcovado and Peñas, having to traverse a distance of 200 miles of the Pacific Ocean, which at this latitude is noted for its violent tempests during the greater part of the year.

The opening of the new through route from Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas will be of a distinct advantage to the Chilean naval fleet in time of war.

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CIVIL SERVICE MEETING OPENS

Governor McCall Welcomes Assembly of Commissions to Massachusetts and Praises Work

Members of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners of the United States and Canada gathered today at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston for the tenth annual meeting, which will extend over three days, and include discussions of many problems now before national and State commissions in dealing with employment questions.

William Foran of Ottawa, Canada, president of the assembly, called the assembly together during the forenoon, and after an hour devoted to the reading of a paper on the "Advancement in the Public Service" by Joseph J. Reilly, chief examiner of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, the delegates went to the State House, where they were formally greeted by Governor McCall.

Standing in the Hall of the Flags the Governor welcomed the delegates to Boston, and said that much had been done in Massachusetts in behalf of the civil service, but that eternal vigilance was necessary to maintain the high standard.

"The basic idea of the civil service," he said, "is democracy. Civil service aims to do away with the invisible government and to eliminate any agency which seeks to pick out candidates for office in the public service.

"The civil service gives to the people the power to pick their own servants, and to select their own officeholders and in addition it gives a chance for equal opportunity."

In replying President Foran paid tribute to the stand taken for civil service by Massachusetts and of its leaders in the movement such as Charles Sumner, Charles W. Eliot and Richard H. Dana. He said that the benefits of the Civil Service Law had been recognized in Massachusetts, and had been reasonably enforced.

During the afternoon, additional reports were received at the second session of the convention, and later in the day many of the delegates went on an excursion down the harbor.

In his address on the "Advancement in the Public Service," Mr. Reilly said that in order to establish any uniform plan for promotion in civil service the important things necessary are an intelligent classification according to which any increase in authority carries with it an actual increase in salary and adequate efficiency records which will make it possible for a man's work in a department to count at its true value.

The business sessions on Thursday and Friday will be interspersed with visits to some of Boston's historical sites. Arrangements have been made for a visit to the Public Library and Harvard University in Cambridge.

The convention will come to a close Friday evening, when the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by its Civil Service Commission, will give a dinner at the Copley-Plaza. Speakers for this occasion will include Governor McCall, Mayor Curley of Boston, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University.

"The question of training for the public service is itself a large one and demands a more intimate and exhaustive study than falls at this time within the scope of the report which I am presenting," he said. "But it seems proper to touch upon this question, so far at least as it concerns the topic under discussion, namely, promotion in the public service.

"Let us consider what is being done in this field in the City of New York. The desire was widespread that employees in the public service should have an opportunity to learn more of their own specialties and, if they desired, to get a good working knowledge of some other line. The College of the City of New York and New York University have combined in offering extension courses in bookkeeping, secretarial work, mathematics, stenography and typewriting, and to some extent in engineering.

"In Massachusetts a Bureau of University Extension has been established which offers courses in practically all subjects at a nominal fee. The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission has been happy to place at the disposal of the University Extension Bureau specimen examinations held in times past, as well as all such information regarding various types of public employment as may be desired."

If private corporations find it advantageous to provide training courses for their employees in order to fit them for more responsible positions and better work, the speaker maintained that it would be equally advantageous for the public service to furnish adequate training for the public employees, and continuing, he said:

"If this committee is right in its fundamental belief that the prime consideration should be given to the employing officer rather than to the employee, it follows that it should rest with the Civil Service Commission to determine the advisability of confining a departmental examination to the department itself or of opening it to outsiders.

"Civil Service rules should to a reasonable extent be flexible, since in this way alone can they avoid being an iron yoke upon department heads and laying their framers open to the charge of retarding rather than advancing the real good of public service.

"For the benefit of the employee, no less than for that of the public service in general, we believe in the adoption of some system of extension courses by means of which at a minimum of expense the advantage both to the public and to the public servant are to be secured."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts.

NOMINATION BY GOVERNOR M'CALL

Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College was nominated by Governor McCall today to be a member of the State Board of Education to succeed Jeremiah E. Burke of Boston. Dean Arnold was formerly a member of the Board of Education.

The Governor nominated B. Preston Clark of Cohasset to be a trustee of the State Board of Charities to succeed Thomas Downey of Boston. Mr. Clark is a vice-president of the Plymouth Cordage Company and a member of the executive committee of the United State Smelting and Refining Company. He is treasurer of the Newsboys' Reading Room of Boston and is connected with several charitable institutions.

J. Edward Barry of Cambridge was nominated to be a member of the advisory prison board.

The following were nominated and confirmed for reappointment: Arthur K. Stone and Simon Swig of Boston as trustees of the hospitals for consumptives; James J. Sheehan of Peabody as trustee of the Massachusetts Training School; William E. McKay of Boston as Commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical School; William S. McNary of Boston as member of the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands; Matthew T. Mayes of Springfield as member of the Board of Registration in Medicine; Lewis M. Palmer of South Framingham as trustee of the Massachusetts Training School; Morris Schaff of Cambridge as member of the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

Parker D. Morris of Boston, member of the Board of Parole; John Grady of Boston, member of the Board to Disburse Firemen's Relief Fund; E. Howard Perley of Salem, master in chancery; John T. Burnett, chairman, of Southboro, Wachusett Mountain State Reservation; John A. Peterson of Hingham, medical examiner, Plymouth County; Mark E. Smith of Boston, clerk of the municipal court of Charlestown District; Paul H. Hanus of Cambridge, and Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Brookline as members of the Board of Education, and Abraham C. Ratshesky of Boston as trustee of the State Board of Charity.

STRIKE IS SETTLED

A settlement of the strike of freight handlers on the Leyland and Cunard docks in East Boston, which started last Monday morning, and of 200 of the members of the Longshoremen's Union, who struck in sympathy yesterday afternoon, was reached at a conference held with the management of the Boston & Albany Railroad early last night. The settlement gives the men an increase of 25 cents a day, instead of the 50 cents asked.

SEVENTY FAILED TO REGISTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with failing to register for the Army draft, over 70 men were arrested here yesterday. All of them agreed to register if given an opportunity to do so and they were released when they had placed their names on file.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee today decided to extend the corporation excess profits tax to individuals, thus adding millions of prospective taxes to the War Revenue Bill. The committee adopted a second amendment fixing the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 as the period to be averaged for determining the annual profits of corporations and individuals affected by the tax.

A proposal by Senator LaFollette calls for largely increased rates on big incomes, and there is a proposal backed by Senators Lodge and Penrose for further reduction of those in excess of $40,000. The committee has decided to tax only corporate incomes in excess of $5000.

Provisions giving effect to the committee's previous decision to require income tax "information from the source" instead of "collection from the source" have been adopted. The House rates, except for the additional surtaxes on incomes over $40,000, substantially were retained. They are estimated to raise about $533,000,000.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS MEETS

Massachusetts Organization Celebrates Today the Bicentenary of the Forming of the Grand Lodge of England

Masons of Massachusetts are today celebrating the bicentenary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England. Observance of this important event in Masonry is being held by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple, Boston.

Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, will call to order this afternoon the members of the Grand Lodge who are in Boston to attend the communication at which exercises commemorating the two hundredth anniversary will take place.

In other states and cities in the United States and in Canada the bicentenary of the English Grand Lodge is to be celebrated this summer. The precise date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England is given as June 24, 1717. Masonry in the United States is celebrating the bicentenary when it is convenient for the different bodies to be assembled. In Massachusetts this date was selected.

The exercises planned for today are exceedingly simple. It is anticipated that many members of the Grand Lodge will be in attendance this afternoon from all parts of the State. A commemorative address is to be delivered by Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Greetings from Masonry in Great Britain are to be delivered to the members of the craft in Massachusetts by Very Worshipful Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson, D. D., past grand chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge celebration of the bicentenary of the Grand Lodge of England is in charge of Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, Past Grand Master; Worshipful Brother Chester C. Whitney, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, the oldest chartered lodge in America it is declared, and Worshipful Brother Bradley Tripp, Worshipful Master of Euclid Lodge, the latest chartered lodge in Massachusetts.

Union Lodge of Dorchester last night celebrated the bicentenary of English Grand Lodge Masonry and also its own one hundred and twenty-first anniversary. The annual roll call of members who joined Union Lodge more than 25 years ago was one of the features of the evening.

NO ADVICES OF FORCES OF JAPANESE IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department and other sources of diplomatic information have received no advices whatever that would indicate either that Japan has sent any forces to China or that she intends to do so.

BOMB DISCOVERY INQUIRY

WALTHAM, Mass.—State police were today called into the investigation of the discovery of a bomb beneath a boarding house at 409 River Street yesterday. On receipt of the report of the discovery of the bomb by a lodger the Waltham police began an investigation, and today they called on the State police for assistance. Walter L. Wedger, expert on explosives for the State police, was also called into the case. The police learned yesterday that Charles J. Lang, who was recently arrested in Boston on a charge of being involved in an attempt to blow up a munitions plant, left the lodging house but a few days before his arrest. Lang is now being held in the Plymouth jail as an alien enemy through failure to furnished $10,000 bail.

WAR PROHIBITION BILL IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Agriculture Committee today agreed to the fundamentals of a war prohibition bill based on the police of conservation of food and food products. Chairman Gore will draft the bill and submit it to Government officials for an opinion before presenting it to the Senate.

Broadly, the terms of the measure, which will be offered as a substitute for all pending bills relating to food conservation and prohibition, will prohibit the use of nonperishable foods and feedstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicants. The President will be empowered to prohibit the use of perishables in the manufacture of intoxicants. He also will be authorized and directed by the bill to commandeer all stocks of distilled liquors in the United States for military usage, if this is necessary.

LODGE COMES TO THE DEFENSE OF GOETHALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge, in the Senate today, defended Major-General Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who has been in controversy with the Federal Shipping Board. He declared the shipping board was trying to drive General Goethals from office.

"There is no question," said Senator Lodge, "that Congress and the country have confidence in General Goethals, and want him retained in his position, and mean to have him there. But that is not the plan of the shipping board, if I am not mistaken. I have no faith in wooden ships in this exigency, but am willing to leave the decision to General Goethals."

Discussion came on the question of adopting the war budget conference report containing an authorization of $750,000,000 for emergency shipbuilding. The report was accepted and the bill, making total appropriations for the first year of the war aggregating about $3,250,000,000, now goes to the President for his signature.

REVISION OF ARMY SERVICE STANDARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President today nominated the following: Majors to be lieutenant-colonels, Quartermasters Corps, James Canby, William S. Scott, Louis F. Garrard Jr., Frank A. Grant, William R. Grove, Charles E. Stanton, Robert H. Rolfe, Bertram T. Clayton, Kensey J. Hampton.

War Department chiefs are considering revision of physical standards for army service. Changes will be of a minor nature, such as passing men who do not conform to the present weight standards.

FIREMEN TAKE BONDS

Mayor Curley received a letter today from John Grady, fire commissioner of Boston, saying that, conservatively estimated, at least 50 per cent of the firemen would subscribe to the loan. The commissioner says that the charitable association of the fire department, in accordance with a vote of its board of directors, will today purchase a $10,000 bond. At a meeting held last night, Mr. Grady says, the Boston Firemen's Relief Fund voted to buy two $5000 bonds. These purchases are independent of the individual subscriptions for bonds.

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL GROWS

Subscriptions Reach Sum of $1,646,000,000 — $354,000,000 Yet to Be Raised—Friday to Be Last Day for Investments

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The nation's total subscribed in the Liberty Loan reached $1,646,000,000 today. The New York district's contribution showed $748,000,000—an increase of nearly $100,000,000 since yesterday. These figures announced by the Liberty Loan headquarters show that $354,000,000 is yet to be subscribed by Friday.

New York's big jump was occasioned by the $100,000,000 contribution of customers and officials of the First National Bank. The list includes:

Burlington railroad, $2,500,000; Bell Telephone Company, $5,000,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, $2,000,000; Northern Pacific Railroad, $2,500,000; Rochester, N. Y., savings banks, $2,000,000; $25,000,000 each from the bank and United States Steel Corporation and $1,000,000 each from George F. Baker, George F. Baker Jr., Francis L. Hine, Daniel G. Reid, Charles M. Schwab, Arthur C. James, James McLean, E. H. Gary, Payne Whitney, H. C. Frick, George W. Perkins and $7,431,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co.

Close of Loan Near

Appeal for Support Made to Small Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investors in the United States have only two days more to come forward in support of the Liberty Loan of 1917. The appeal for support is being extended especially to the small investor, in the closing hours of the nation-wide campaign. Officials earnestly desire that when the books are finally closed, the record will show an overwhelming subscription. This, they declare, is a paramount necessity for the success of the war.

No figures relating to the subscriptions have been made available since last Friday, when $700,000,000 was needed to complete the $2,000,000,000, the first loan to be raised in the United States in behalf of liberty.

Old Liberty Bell, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which pealed a proclamation of liberty to a free people 141 years ago, and the musical peals of which announced the birth of the United States, will once more toll the knell of liberty, this time causing echoes to be heard announcing a struggle against autocracy for the liberty of the world.

At 12 o'clock, noon on Thursday—Flag Day—Old Liberty will ring. Its echo will be heard and repeated in every city town and hamlet in the land.

Old Liberty will call to the colors the sons and daughters of America to maintain the cause of liberty by subscribing to the Liberty Loan, one of the Nation's chief weapons of offense and defense.

Sharply at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, all opportunities to subscribe to the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan will end. In order that all America may know that this hour approaches, Old Liberty will ring for the first time in many years. Not since the Chicago Exposition has any effort been made to ring Old Liberty. The bell was carried across the continent to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, but was not rung. Owing to the great crack in the side of the bell, the Philadelphia authorities—keepers of this emblem of liberty—are loath even to attempt to ring Old Liberty. Their love of liberty, however, is strong, and to aid in the cause of the war of liberty, Philadelphia will, on Thursday noon, send the clapper of the old bell resoundingly against its cracked sides.

Plea Made to Workingmen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Workingmen should buy at least one $50 Liberty Bond and help "finance democracy's war," President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, urged in a message to the laboring men of America today. It follows, in part:

"We must not fail in any endeavor that concerns this war. It is the duty of every man, woman and child who can subscribe to this loan to world liberty and democracy to do so to the fullest extent of their ability.

"All the workers may not be in a position to purchase a Liberty Loan bond of large denomination, but nearly all can make the safe and patriotic investment of a $50 bond. I urge every worker and every organization of workers to take part in this splendidly patriotic effort to finance democracy's war with the wealth of democracy."

New York Beats Allotment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An official summary of the amount received up to Monday night places this district's contribution to the Liberty Loan at $700,000,000. Unofficial figures estimate the amount to date as $750,000,000, or $150,000,000 above the allotment.

Blue Ground Oriental Rugs

In Large Sizes

Blue—in all its harmonious tones—is perhaps, of all colors, most used today for interior decoration.

No shade is more effective with woodwork in mahogany, oak or white.

It is difficult to secure a blue-ground Oriental Rug which will blend perfectly with the other furnishings of a room decorated in blue—except perhaps among such a splendid assortment of rugs in blue tones as is now being shown by Chandler & Co.

Here are superb blue colorings in Laristan, Chinese, Rajah-Mir, India and Indo-Chinese rugs.

Here are sizes from about 9x12 ft. to about 17x12 ft., worth approximately $300, to about $850, priced $195, $245, $295 to $345.

Fifth Floor

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Boston

The Seal Gilt Crest of Quality

"Gilt Crest"

Linoleums

$1.50 Per Square Yard

LINOLEUM as a floor covering is one of the most sanitary that can be used. If properly put down and carefully treated it means years of wear at a nominal cost.

The inlaid linoleum, where the colors go through to the back, is made in many designs and colorings, and is being used to great advantage in carefully planned American homes.

Gilchrist Company

Washington and Winter Streets

Ask for Our "Gilt Crest" Book

One Dollar Each Week Will Buy a LIBERTY BOND

PATRIOTISM	Prove your patriotism by enlisting your dollars in the service of your country. Opportunity is extended everyone, to buy a Liberty Bond. One dollar with your application and one dollar each week, for forty-nine weeks, buys a $50 Bond.
SAVING AND SERVING UNCLE SAM	This dollar saved each week and which you might otherwise spend, needlessly, will encourage thrift; form the basis for your future savings, and enable you to serve your country. Patriotism and prudence both demand that you purchase Liberty Bonds.
GOOD AS GOLD NON-TAXABLE	Liberty Bonds are a gilt edge Government security, good as gold, and may be turned into cash at any time. 3½% interest—paid twice yearly; exempt from all taxes.
SAFETY	No investment in the world is safer. Secured by all the wealth and resource of the United States of America.
WEEKLY PAYMENT PLAN	The easy payment plan places Liberty Bonds within the reach of every man, woman and child.

$1 Weekly for 50 Weeks Secures $50 Bond
$2 Weekly for 50 Weeks Secures $100 Bond
$10 Weekly for 50 Weeks Secures $500 Bond

Greater Boston Savings Banks

are prepared and willing to give further information and receive applications for Liberty Bonds on cash or weekly payment basis. This service is free of all charge.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK,
BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,
BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
BRIGHTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,
CHARLESTOWN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,
ELIOT SAVINGS BANK,
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,
GROVE HALL SAVINGS BANK,
HOME SAVINGS BANK,
HYDE PARK SAVINGS BANK,
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS IN ROXBURY AND ITS VICINITY,
NORTH END SAVINGS BANK,
PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,
SOMERVILLE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,
SOUTH BOSTON SAVINGS BANK,
SUFFOLK SAVINGS BANK FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS,
SUMNER SAVINGS BANK,
UNION INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,
WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK.

WAR EXPENSE BILL ADOPTED

Conference Report on Urgent Deficiency Measure Accepted by House—Three and a Half Millions Appropriated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Tuesday adopted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, carrying appropriations aggregating nearly three and a half millions of dollars for the military and naval establishment and for defraying the war expenses for the present fiscal year. The disagreement over the purchase of the Jamestown Exposition site was settled and the purchase of the site is authorized at $200,000 less cost than was at first provided in the bill.

The bill has been reported and sent to conference a number of times and has delayed the work of building the wooden ships which will be an important factor in carrying food to our allies. This work will now be commenced in earnest, it is understood. General Goethals, who will be in charge of the work, will be given full authority and the money for carrying on the work will be forthcoming.

The bill carries $500,000,000 for the building of the ships, $250,000,000 of which is immediately available. The building of wooden merchant ships in large numbers, which is dealt with in the bill under the caption "emergency shipping fund" is really the most important feature of the bill and is one which caused a great deal of disagreement both in committee and in conference. After agreement on the main features of the bill, conferees were unable to agree upon 15 minor provisions of the huge war budget measure, one of which was the Jamestown site Senate amendment. It is thought that the Senate will accept the report this week and that the bill will soon be in the hands of President Wilson.

General Goethals announced several days ago that he was only waiting for Congress to pass the bill before beginning the gigantic task of building and equipping the big merchant fleet of wooden ships. Affairs in the merchant fleet corporation have been reorganized and with the passage of the bill no obstacle will contravene the Administration plans to build enough vessels to give this country a large tonnage.

General Goethals stated recently that, once given the authority, he would carry out all the plans which he had previously stated would be his aim. "I am going to build the fleet as quickly as I announced some time ago that I would, and what I then stated would be my aim I now state to be a thing which will surely be accomplished." Mr. Goethals left for New York Monday night, where he is holding consultations and laying his plans for carrying on the work.

The portion of the bill dealing with the emergency shipping fund is as follows: "The President is hereby authorized and empowered, within the limits of the amounts herein authorized,

"To place an order with any person for such ships or material as the necessities of the Government, to be determined by the President, may require during the period of the war and which are of the nature, kind and quantity usually produced or capable of being produced by such person.

"To modify, suspend, cancel or requisition any existing or future contract for the building, production, or purchase of ships or material.

"To require the owner or occupier of any plant in which ships or materials are built or produced to place at the disposal of the United States the whole or part of the output of such plant, to deliver such output or part thereof in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order.

"To requisition and take over for use or operation by the United States any plant, or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire plant, whether the United States has or has not any control or agreement with the owner or occupier of such plant.

"To purchase, requisition, or take over the title to, or the possession of, for use or operation by the United States, any ship now constructed or in the process of construction or hereafter constructed, or any part thereof or character of such ship.

"Compliance with all orders issued hereunder shall be obligatory on any person to whom such order is given, and such order shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts placed with such person, if any person owning any ship, charter or material, or owning, leasing, or operating any plant equipped for the building or production of ships or material shall refuse or fail to comply therewith or to give to the United States such preference in the execution of such order, or shall refuse to build, supply, furnish, or manufacture the kind, quantities or qualities of the ships or material so ordered, at such reasonable price as shall be determined by the President, the President may take immediate possession of any ship, charter, material or plant of such person, or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire plant, and may use the same at such times and in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

"Whenever the United States shall cancel, modify, suspend or requisition any contract, make use of, assume, occupy, requisition, acquire, or take over any plant or part thereof, or any ship, charter or material, in accordance with the provisions hereof, it shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the President; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 2, and section 145 of the judicial code.

"The President may exercise the power and authority hereby vested in him, and expend the money herein and hereafter appropriated through such agency or agencies as he shall determine from time to time; provided that all money turned over to the United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation may be expended as other monies of said corporation are now expended, all ships constructed, purchased, or requisitioned under authority herein, or heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States, shall be managed, operated and disposed of as the President may direct."

The amendment introduced in the Senate with reference to the time of service of persons selected under the draft law, which was tacked on to the deficiency bill as a rider, is as follows:

"The service of all persons selected by draft and all enlistments under the provisions of the act entitled, 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917,' shall be for the period of the war, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise, whenever said war shall cease by the conclusion of peace between the United States and its enemies in the present war.

"The President shall so declare by a public proclamation to that effect and within four months after the date of said proclamation or as soon thereafter as it may be practicable to transport the forces then serving without the United States to their home station, the provisions of said act, in so far as they authorize compulsory service by selective draft or otherwise, shall cease to be of force and effect."

The bill, after it has formally been enacted into law, will be the largest appropriation bill ever passed by this or any other country. Attention has been called to the fact that, enormous as is the sum appropriated, the $3,400,000,000 is only the amount for one year's expenses, and that many times this amount is likely to be necessary before the war is brought to a successful conclusion. The money appropriated in this bill is in addition to the annual military and naval appropriations. A joint resolution has passed the House making immediately available the money recently appropriated as the annual appropriation for the military and naval establishment. No further disagreement on the big appropriation bill will now arise, as the matter of Senate adoption will be a formality, conferees having already reached an agreement, following instructions by their respective bodies.

CAUSE OF NEGRO CALLED THE ISSUE IN EUROPEAN WAR

New England League for Manhood Suffrage in the South Is Opened in Boston

In opening the thirteenth annual convention of the New England League for Manhood Suffrage in the South, at the Twelfth Baptist Church, yesterday, the president, William Monroe Trotter, asserted that the cause of the Negro in the United States has become the proclaimed issue in the European and world war, namely, real liberty and democracy for the people.

"The colored Americans are entitled to enjoyment of this world democracy for which we must fight," Mr. Trotter said, adding that they indorsed the objects of the United States, as stated by President Wilson to the new Russian republic, if enforced in the United States.

Greetings were extended by the Rev. Malcolm A. N. Shaw, Dr. A. P. Russell Jr. and the Rev. A. W. Hill. Responses were made by William H. Scott of Woburn and the Rev. G. E. Stevens from Virginia. The Rev. Edward T. Dixon was elected corresponding delegate to the New England Baptist Sunday School convention now in session in Boston.

At the public mass meeting, held in the church last night, and which was attended by more than 800 persons, one speaker characterized the United States as a "white oligarchy." Mr. Trotter declared that the Negroes in the United States were not willing to help the rest of the world enjoy liberty and democracy while the Negro race is held in serfdom in the southern states. A resolution directed to President Wilson was passed in which the requests of the Negroes were set forth and the President was called upon "to give his aid in establishing true democracy" in the United States.

Other speakers were William H. Scott of Woburn, the Rev. David S. Klugh of New Haven, E. T. Morris of Cambridge and the Rev. L. W. Boynton of Providence.

There will be an open air meeting this afternoon at 1 o'clock in Frederick Douglas Square, and the two-day convention closes with a mass meeting this evening at Faneuil Hall, where the principal speaker will be the Rev. A. Clayton Powell of New York.

CONSERVATORY CONCERT

With accompaniment of the New England Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Wallace Goodrich, several advanced students gave the twenty-third concert of the present Conservatory season in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. This was of the nature of a precommencement concert and a large audience was present. Those taking part were Mary R. Clifford, Sarah E. Oakes, Virginia O'Brien, Agnes H. Chasten, Mrs. Charlotte Griffith Ryan, Eleaor F. Edson, Isabel H. Marshall, Grace Bozarth, Rosamond Young and Rowena H. Rosendale.

MAINE NAVIGATION SCHOOLS

PORTLAND, Me. — Dates for the opening of Government navigation schools in Maine for training officers for the new merchant marine, have been fixed. Portland will begin work next Monday. Two others will begin on the same day at Rockland and Machias. The fourth will be opened at Boothbay Harbor on June 25.

CANADA'S WAR ADVERTISING

OTTAWA, Ont.—Returns recently tabled in the Canadian House of Commons, showed that the total amount expended on advertising for recruits up to the end of last March amounted to $26,571 of which sum over $18,000 was spent in Ontario, nearly $4000 in Quebec and between $1000 and $1200 each in the three maritime provinces.

RUTH LAW AIDS LOAN SALE

JOPLIN, Mo.—Liberty bond literature was dropped over 110 miles of territory by Ruth Law in an aeroplane yesterday.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The House of Dependable Merchandise

Beautiful White Habutai Silks

and Black Oriental Waterproof Silks

Famously Good Qualities—Unusually Attractive Prices

These Silks were bought many months ago in Japan, shipped from Yokohama to Vancouver, B. C., on the last trip of the Empress of Asia. Now, after a long trip across the continent, they are here; a bit delayed, perhaps, but just in time for the summer wardrobes.

As to scarcity of these silks, it is significant to note the probability of the British Government requisitioning the Empress of Asia and other similar ships for service. So it is really advisable to BUY NOW—we cannot say when we'll get more—and these prices are an inducement.

WHITE HABUTAI, yard wide, a splendid quality at small cost. Yard 85c
WHITE HABUTAI, yard wide, a good heavy weight. Yard 1.19
WHITE HABUTAI, yard wide, a perfect wonder for waists and lingerie 1.50
WHITE HABUTAI, yard wide, the heaviest weight wash silk we have ever had from the Orient 1.95
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 49c
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price a yard 59c

WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 69c
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 85c
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 90c
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 1.10
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 1.19
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 1.25
WHITE HABUTAI, 36-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 1.50
WHITE HABUTAI, 27-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 48c
WHITE HABUTAI, 27-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 58c
WHITE HABUTAI, 27-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 68c
WHITE HABUTAI, 27-inches wide. Sale price, a yard 79c

Black Oriental Waterproof Silks

Black Oriental Silk, 27-inch. Sale price... 55c
Black Oriental Silk, 27-inch. Sale price... 65c
Black Oriental Silk, 27-inch. Sale price... 89c
Black Oriental Silk, 36-inch. Sale price... 79c
Black Oriental Silk, 36-inch. Sale price... 95c
Black Oriental Silk, 36-inch. Sale price.. 1.19
Black Oriental Silk, 36-inch. Sale price.. 1.69
Black Oriental Silk, 36-inch. Sale price.. 1.95

Printed Shantung

98c 98c

33 inch, 98c

Smart, attractive colorings are the vogue of the season. Very fine quality at a low price.

98c 98c

Black Oriental Silk, 27-inch, good strong weighty quality; a service number 95c

Black Jap Silk, 27-inch, several sample pieces of different qualities, all at the special price of, yard 69c

Red Oriental Waterproof Silk, for blouses and scarfs; a little lot at a very low price 49c

Black Oriental Silk, 36 inches wide; a most practical silk at a very modest price. Special. 89c

Black Oriental Silk, yard wide; an ideal weight and quality for dresses and blouses 1.39

Black Oriental Silk, 27-inch; a good strong silk at a low price. Special 69c

Wash Fabrics for the Light, Cool Costumes of Summer Days

36-Inch Yarn Dyed Woven Stripe Skirtings 39c

Our most remarkable skirting offering of the season. Offered at a tremendous reduction from the original cost price. A wonderful assortment of conservative stripe effects on white and colored grounds, on a fine mercerized gabardine. Limited quantity to offer at this price 39c

36-Inch Woven Coin Spot Skirtings—This has been one of our best numbers; all fast colors. Woven Colored Coin Spots on fine white repp; colors are green, pink, heliotrope, brown, blue and black 29c

40-Inch Printed Chiffon Organdies—Just a small lot of these dainty flowered organdies, the last we shall have to offer at this price. Beautiful floral effects on white and tinted grounds 24c

31-Inch Imperial Chambray — Colors: pinks, blues, greens, tans, browns, grays, heliotrope. This price is not far from wholesale price today 17c

32-Inch Fine Glen Roy Zephyrs—These goods will have to be advanced very soon; over 150 styles to select from; plaids, stripes, checks and plain colors; fast colors 29c

Semi-Made Wash Skirts—Ready to wear except to hem and sew back seam; smartly tailored, newest models, fashioned by one of Boston's foremost skirt makers ..... 3.65 and 4.95

36-Inch Half Silk Crepe de Chine—Rich, lustrous fabric, in over 20 of the very best shades. For Summer Frocks, Children's Dresses, Negligees, Undergarments, etc. 39c

Just received, a fresh shipment of Bates Gingham, more than a hundred styles to select from in plaids, nurses' stripes, checks, plain colors. This is practically wholesale price today 15c

Linings

—the right kind will add wonderfully to the attractiveness of any garment.

36-INCH SILK AND COTTON PONGEE, in tinted grounds; large assortment of very handsome patterns. This is one of the newest light weight linings this season, and is very desirable. Special at.... 59c

32-in. Black and White Stripe Surf Cloth. This is an excellent fabric for trimming bathing suits and making skirts, as well as for lining, and is guaranteed fast colors 79c

36-in. Brocade Satin, very large assortment of all most desirable colors; wear guaranteed 1.39

36-in. Fancy Satin, white and tinted grounds, neat floral and brocade effects; guaranteed to wear well... 1.50

36-In. Silk and Cotton Poplin, in tinted grounds with stripe and floral effects, 1.10 and 1.19

36-in. Plain Satin, large assortment of the newest and most desirable colors; wear guaranteed 1.00

32-in. Surf Cloth. This is the fabric that was in such great demand last season, and is guaranteed fast color against sun and salt water. It has a very fine satin face..... 69c and 79c

Do Your Patriotic Duty —Buy a Liberty Bond

Just a Look at these New Dress Goods Will Show

Many Ideas for Summer Wearables

54-Inch All-Wool Bolivia Coating 2.39

This season, more than ever, coats will be in vogue for all occasions. In this handsome fabric we are offering a splendid value and an excellent variety of colors to select from, including shadow lawn, tan, apple green, golden brown, canary and mustard 2.39

27-Inch Cable Cord, Velvet Finish Corduroy, all the leading sport shades 59c
54-Inch All-Wool Jersey Cloth, full line of sport shades, 2.50
42-Inch All-Wool Fine Dress Serge, navy blue only.. 1.39
50-Inch Storm Serge, all wool, white 1.19
54-Inch All-Wool Velour Sport Plaids, in a large variety of colorings 1.98
44-Inch English Brilliantines, in navy, gray, taupe, red, green, tan and brown 1.00
54 and 50-Inch All-Wool Suiting Poplins, good line of spring shades 1.35
48-Inch All-Wool Crepes, for dresses and skirts; in navy, tan, brown and cinnamon 1.25

Black Dress Goods

54-Inch Black All-Wool Suiting Serge, 1.50 Sponged and shrunk ready for the needle 1.50

54-Inch Black English Mohair Brilliantine, suitable for dresses and skirts. Special 1.25
44-Inch Priestley's Imported Brilliantines, in stripes, plaids and checks; in black and white effects 1.59
54-Inch Black All-Wool Velour, suitable for coats and capes 1.79
Double Width Fancy Voiles, black ground with fancy stripes and checks; also white stripe effects 1.00
54-Inch Black All-Wool Suiting Poplin. Special 1.19

Phone Beach 3200 — and we'll call for your Furs for Storage

Jordan Marsh Company

Our Fur Storage Service Will Clean and Repair Furs at Reasonable Prices.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

attack. Astride the Souchez River a hostile counterattack at night against our new positions was driven off, he reported, by our artillery and machine gun fire. East of Le Verguier, northeast of Lagnicourt, west of La Bassee, and northeast of Neuve Chappelle, we carried out successful raids at night. Northeast of Richebourg la Voue hostile raiders were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

Western front, army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery activity near Ypres and south of the Douve increased during the evening. During the afternoon British cavalry advanced against our lines east of Messines. Only remnants returned. South of Messines the attacking infantry was repulsed by a counterattack.

The firing activity was lively in the Artois, especially in the Lens salient and south of the Scarpe Valley. Near Fromelles, Neuve Chapelle and Arleux, British reconnoitering detachments were repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: The French yesterday made five counterattacks against the trenches occupied by us west of Cerny on June 10. All failed, with heavy losses either under our fire or in hand-to-hand fighting.

Only north of Vailly and on the Winterberg did the artillery duel attain greater intensity, and this was limited in duration. In the eastern Champagne, French reconnoitering thrusts near Tahure and Vauquers failed.

Army group of Duke Albrecht—There is nothing to report.

Eastern front—On the Dvina, near Smorgon and Baranovitchi, and especially near Brzezany and on the Naryuvka, the fighting activity has again become lively.

Macedonian front—Between Presba Lake and the eastern Tcherna and from the right bank of the Vardar to Lake Doiran the artillery has been active.

In the largely increased aerial activity during the month of May the flying corps has achieved great success in the execution of its manifold duties. Among those who especially distinguished themselves, in addition to the battle airmen and the infantry airmen, were those indispensable artillery airmen who, admirably supplemented by observation officers in captive balloons, directed our fire and observation services.

In the west, the east and the Balkans we lost 79 airplanes and nine captive balloons. Of the enemy airplanes shot down 114 were behind our lines, while 148 were seen to fall beyond enemy positions. Further, the enemy has lost 26 captive balloons and an additional 23 airplanes, which were compelled to land as the result of fighting.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Tuesday evening says:

Southwest of Lens British attacks failed in fighting at close range.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday night reads:

Our troops gained further ground today east and northeast of Messines on a front of nearly two miles and occupied the hamlet of Gapaard.

We also advanced our line slightly, early this morning, astride the Souchez river and captured 17 prisoners and three machine guns.

The enemy artillery has shown considerable activity during the day northeast of Gouzeaucourt and north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens and Ypres.

Tuesday afternoon's statement reads:

We successfully raided the enemy trenches last night north of Neuve Chapelle and took 13 prisoners.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed south of Neuve Chapelle, east of Armentieres and north of Ypres. A number of the enemy forces were killed and we captured a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Tuesday night reads:

There was moderate activity by both artilleries over the greater part of the front. In the course of raids on German trenches near the Butte de Mesnil and in the region of Haute Chevauche we effected considerable destruction and brought back 10 prisoners.

A German airplane was brought down by our special guns; two aviators were made prisoner.

Belgian communication: Last night a partial attack on one of our advanced trenches south of Dixmude was completely repulsed. Today the usual artillery actions occurred, especially in the sector of Steenstraete and Het Sas. One of our pursuit airplanes brought down a German machine near Beerst.

Eastern theater: On the right bank of the Vardar we repulsed several enemy surprise attacks. At the Tcherna Bend there was artillery fighting, in the course of which we set fire to an enemy battery.

Aviation activity was displayed on both sides. British airplanes bombarded Petrenik. In an aerial engagement an enemy airplane was compelled to make a landing.

The troops charged with control of the crops of Thessaly have penetrated into that province without difficulty as far as the region of Elassona.

Tuesday forenoon's statement follows:

The artillery fighting was rather violent in the region of the Californie Plateau and southeast of Corbeny. In the Champagne the bombardment of our positions at Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet was lively at about midnight. We repulsed with ease German reconnoitering parties at several points and took prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday by the Russian War Department says:

Western front—Our batteries shelled the village of Meeriski, three miles north of Tveretch, and caused a big fire. The military staff of the enemy quartered there fled, pursued by our artillery fire. Near the village of Nikovitchi, southwest of Pinsk, our artillery successfully shelled an assembly of wagons and explosions were heard. On the rest of this front there were fusillades in certain sectors.

GREEK AFFAIRS REACH CLIMAX, KING ABDICATES

(Continued from page one)

gation, headed by Naval Commander Mavromichaelis, was received by Constantine and pledged the devotion of the Army and the people to his cause. The King's only reply was an appeal that they should remain calm.

All efforts of agitators to start a manifestation failed and the Army officers announced their intention to obey the order of the Government to take no part in any demonstrations and to maintain peace.

Agitators were still attempting to operate in the streets of Athens last night, but there were no disorders, and everything leads to the belief that there will be none.

Alexander, the new King, was born Aug. 1, 1893. He was a captain in the First Regiment of Artillery in the Greek Army.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—The Greek crisis, according to reports current in reliable quarters here, is approaching an end and it is held that it may probably end in the abdication of King Constantine in favor of Prince Alexander, his second son, born in 1893. The isthmus of Corinth has been occupied without opposition by Allied troops.

As to the crops in Thessaly, the position reached is indicated in the following extract from yesterday's French communiqué dealing with the eastern army. "The troops charged with control of the crops of Thessaly have penetrated into that province without difficulty as far as the region of Elassona."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An Athens telegram indicates that the first step taken in Athens by M. Jonnart, the High Commissioner of the protecting powers in Greece, was to notify M. Zaimis of the Allies' intention to purchase the Thessaly crops and to distribute them among the provinces. At the same time M. Jonnart notified the Greek Prime Minister that the course of events since 1915 made it incumbent upon the powers to demand more effective guarantees in the interests of the safety of the army of the east and to restore the unity of the kingdom and enforcement of the spirit of the constitution, and he appealed to M. Zaimis to give his aid in securing that this national reconciliation might be peacefully carried out.

M. Jonnart, in the same interview, informed the Premier that the armies of Corinth would be controlled by Allied posts and that order would be maintained if necessary in Athens by the use of the military forces placed at his disposal.

On Monday the French troops disembarked at Corinth without opposition. In their subsequent communiqué the Greek Government stated that the powers do not intend to assail either Greek rights or the Greek constitutional régime, but only desire Greece to remain strong and independent.

King Constantine, who, before the outbreak of the present war, was one of the most popular figures in Greece, succeeded his father, King George, just over four years ago. His father was, of course, a Dane, a son of Christian IX. of Denmark, and his mother a Russian, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, a brother of Alexander II. Born at Athens, King Constantine was brought up under an English governess and German and Greek tutors, but his education was early specially influenced by German ideals. It was in Germany, where he was attached to the second regiment of Prussian foot guards, that he received his military education, and in 1889 he married the Princess Sophia, sister of the Kaiser.

The first notable event in his career was when he took command of the Greek troops in the war with Turkey in 1897. The campaign ended in disaster for Greece. The army of the Crown Prince was crushed by that of Edhem Pasha in Thessaly, and for a time Constantine's reputation was completely eclipsed. Some 12 years later, when Greece had plumbed the depths of that chaotic condition from which M. Venizelos subsequently rescued her, the effect of Constantine's clouded reputation was fully seen. At that time, a military league was formed, which gradually secured complete control of the country's affairs, and one of its first demands was to require the removal of the royal princes from the commands in the army. Constantine was then commander-in-chief. He acquiesced in the demands of the league, and left Greece for Germany. That was in the September of 1909. As time went on, however, the increasing prosperity and order in the country secured by the wise reforms of M. Venizelos, coupled with the loyalty of that statesman to the royal house, produced a revulsion of feeling in favor of the Crown Prince. In April of 1912, he was appointed Inspector-General of the forces, and on the outbreak of the first Balkan War took command of the troops in the field. Within a very short time he had completely wiped out his failures of 15 years before. His advance on Salonika and his victory at Elassona, but, especially, his capture of Janina were regarded as amongst the greatest events of the war.

At the moment when his father was assassinated in the streets of Salonika in March, 1913, Constantine was in Epirus, conducting the military operations for sweeping the Turks out of the province. He was the hero of the Greek army and easily the most popular man in the country. The treaty of Bucharest which finally terminated the Balkan wars confirmed this popularity, securing as it did to Greece large tracts of new territory, including the long desired island of Crete.

On the outbreak of the present war Greece at once proclaimed her neutrality, but the entrance of Bulgaria into the struggle clearly demanded a revision by Greece of her policy, in view of her treaty with Serbia, under which she was bound to come to the aid of that country if attacked by Bulgaria. The way in which official Greece repudiated her obligations and all that flowed from this action, the secession of M. Venizelos and a large section of the country from the royal Government and the long series of entanglements with the Allies which have formed the regular news from Greece for the past eighteen months, are well known.

Washington Waits

Not to Act Until Further Developments in Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was intimated at the State Department today, in response to inquiries as to the changes in Greece, that the United States is taking no active part in the Balkan situation and was not consulted in regard to any demands upon Greece. The statement that this Government was not consulted was in answer to a question, and in no sense implied that the United States feels that the Allies should have taken this Government into their confidence with respect to action towards Greece. It is understood that Washington will wait for developments in Greece before extending recognition. It is generally expected that the Venizelos Government will soon be in full control.

Oath of Office Administered

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Prince Alexander is now King of Greece. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law, announced in the House of Commons today that the second son of the deposed King had formally take the oath as monarch at Athens.

GENERAL PERSHING GUEST OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Yesterday Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing was received by the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street and remained there for nearly an hour. In the evening the Prime Minister presided at a dinner given to Major-General Pershing and his staff at Lancaster House by Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, on behalf of the Government.

With General Pershing were Colonels Alvord, Anderson, Baker, Bethel, Brewster, Cheney, Collins, Ely, Graves, Harbor, Russel and Williams; Majors Allison, Nolan, Palmers and Simonds, and Captains Margetts and Quekemeyer. Others present included Mr. Walter H. Page, the United States Ambassador; Vice-Admiral Sims, Viscount Milner, G. N. Barnes, M. P., Lord Curzon, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Hardinge, the Earl of Derby and other ministers.

General Pershing in France

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary Army, arrived at a French port today. He was enthusiastically greeted by the townspeople.

General Pershing is due in Paris this evening, where he will be formally welcomed by M. Viviani, M. Painlevé, Marshal Joffre and General Foch. An escort of honor will accompany General Pershing and his staff from the Gare du Nord to his headquarters, passing through the main streets of Paris.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10.
Copley—"The Man Who Stayed at Home," 8:10.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Majestic—"The Crisis," film, 8:15.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45, Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Tremont, 2; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

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Beginning on Saturday, the big, iron steamship Dorothy Bradford leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., weekdays 9 a. m., Sundays and holidays 9:30. Staterooms—Refreshments—Music.
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ECONOMIC FORCE UNITED STATES FACTOR IN WAR

(Continued from page one)

aged thus far to keep out of the war. Sweden and Norway are deeply concerned at the moment in supplies for their own needs, and it is the intention of the United States and the Allies, not to curtail them any more than necessity dictates. The allied armies and people must be supplied first, and after that neutrals will be permitted to receive what they need. In no event, however, will materials of any character be permitted to go to neutrals if the materials in question are to enter into the manufacture of goods for the enemy.

The question arose Monday in quarters where accurate information is available, as to how the United States and her Allies are getting along without things formerly imported exclusively from Germany. The surprising answer came that no great difficulties have resulted. For instance, the United States, driven by necessity, is producing its own dyestuffs and many other materials that formerly Germany had a monopoly of. Germany used to be depended upon for the best seed, needles, etc. No beet seed has been imported in a year, and of course no needles. It develops that the United States and her allies, forced by necessity, have found themselves independent of Germany. In these circumstances many see a most hopeful sign. The enemy is beginning to realize, as evidenced by the clamor of many German business men resident in Switzerland, that the world's market is being lost to them by the newly developed power in the United States and other countries of producing for themselves.

The President and his advisers and friends all realize the necessity of speed in the enactment of all the laws on the administrative program for the war against Germany, including the military, the food and the shipping measures. A feeling of restlessness over dilatory tactics, particularly in the Senate, is apparent. It has been said that every day of delay is in favor of the enemy, and yet in spite of this fact some senators, even certain ones numbered in the President's party, persist in seeking to delay the completion of the program.

Senators Delay Program

War Legislation Hampered by Quorum Calls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The procrastination of a small group of Democratic senators in connection with the Administration's vital program of war legislation is viewed with great concern at the capital. Friends of the Administration believe that, whether consciously or unconsciously, this coterie, by arbitrary action, which already has resulted in putting the program several weeks behind where it should be, is virtually playing into the hands of the enemy. Speed is demanded of a war Congress, they declare.

Administration forces have for some time been making strenuous efforts to speed up the lagging machinery of Congress. The obduracy of a mere handful of senators has made these endeavors largely unavailing, despite the extreme necessity for expedition in the interest of the safety and security of the Nation against a foe the like of which it never until now has been called upon to resist.

Many are condemning the laxity of Congress in permitting the continuance, even the growth of this most unfortunate condition of affairs. They believe it inexplicable that the vast majority of the members of the Senate who, it may be said, regardless of party affiliations, are loyally and unselfishly supporting the President and his plans for defense of the country, should have tolerated the situation for a moment in this critical period of the Nation's history. In their private conversations they express the belief that the time has come when, to remedy the failings of Congress, the President, burdened as he must be with the cares of responsibility attendant upon winning a world war being waged by no common enemy, must very soon temporarily lay down his vital executive duties long enough to awaken the legislative branch of the Government into a full realization of the seriousness of the situation.

Observers at the Capitol declare that one of the most flagrant disregarders of the needs of the emergency is Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. Friends of the Administration are wondering how long the people of the State of Missouri, whose loyalty to the country and the President is attested by their hearty response on Army Registration Day last week and by their generous subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, are going to permit what some feel might well be considered their "misrepresentation" by Senator Reed, and also Senator William J. Stone, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has declined to support actively the President.

One instance of the tactics of Senator Reed occurred Tuesday afternoon. He lectured the senators for a while for remaining in the cloakrooms or in their offices during the discussion on the Preferential Shipment Bill, legislation earnestly awaited by the executive department. He announced, and immediately put into effect, the purpose of keeping the chamber filled by resort to frequent quorum calls, each one of which consumes no less than 10 valuable minutes. After the roll had been called Tuesday at his demand, he permitted debate to continue for about 20 minutes, whereupon he arose and asked for another quorum call. Senator Hollis of New Hampshire met the situation by raising the point of order that no business had been transacted since the previous quorum call. The chair sustained the point, after 10 or 15 minutes had been wasted quibbling over the subject.

Obdurate in his demand, Senator Reed moved adjournment, but the Senate refused to adjourn. At this point Senator Reed again arose; and since the motion to adjourn is considered the transaction of business, he again demanded a quorum call. With no other resort, the presiding officer ordered the call. And more time was wasted.

On Monday Senator Reed caused a 24-hour delay in sending the Espionage Bill to the White House for final approval, by objecting to consideration of the subject until he had more time to reflect upon a bill which has been before the Senate since April 3. His similar tactics have been observed all through the present session. Delay in the Finance Committee in agreeing on the terms of the War Revenue Bill also is causing much comment. Many feel that the committee should end its daily conferences with the various interests affected by the legislation and report the bill out forthwith. In an effort to speed the legislation, the committee cut its public hearings extremely short. Since then lobbyists and representatives of the interests have besieged the committee room. While full publicity of the progress of the important legislation is necessary, there are those who feel that the practice of Senator Simmons of giving out twice a day the full details of the committee work is only serving to prolong that work.

BRITISH PRICES MAY BE LOWERED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Addressing the newly appointed commissioners on labor unrest at his official residence yesterday, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, announced that the Government had already started a searching investigation on the subject of profit-making and hoped soon to make proposals substantially reducing the cost of some necessaries.

Referring to the fact that 5,000,000 men and more in the prime of life have been withdrawn from industry and to the simultaneous great industrial expansion and changes made to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies, Mr. Lloyd George said no doubt many mistakes, stupidities and errors had been committed on both sides. Such investigation as he has been able to make had convinced him that there were grievances which ought to be dealt with. All the Government wished to know was what exactly were facts. They wanted to know the real truth about the causes of unrest, because unless they did they could not take steps to redress them. It was undesirable that meetings should be held in public, for it would be difficult to get witnesses to speak with freedom and to say exactly what was happening if they knew that their names and their evidence would be published.

CANADIAN BOND SALES

Municipal bond sales in Canada for May, as compiled by Th. Monetary Times, Toronto, amounted to $1,375,039, compared with $430,974 for April and $2,649,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

BONDING MEN TO BE CALLED

Judge Loring Decides That Messrs. Fitzgerald and Daly Shall Appear Before the Boston Finance Commission

Judge Loring in the Supreme Judicial Court this morning gave notice that he would issue orders for Peter J. Fitzgerald, Edwin P. Fitzgerald and Francis L. Daly to appear before the Boston Finance Commission with all books and papers pertaining to the bonding and insuring business done by the Fitzgeralds for the city of Boston. The men are to appear before the commission when it resumes its hearings into the bonding and insuring done for the city at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the School Committee headquarters in Mason Street.

The judge also said that orders would issue for Robert J. Dunkle of OBrion, Russell & Co. to appear before the Finance Commission with such books and papers as it should require and that C. Oliver Loud of the National Surety Company also present himself for examination.

The Fitzgeralds, father and son, and Francis L. Daly, son-in-law to Peter J. Fitzgerald, and former business partner of Mayor Curley, were in the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock this morning. Daniel H. Coakley, their counsel, was there to oppose the order of court which was sought by Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt for the Finance Commission.

Mr. Coakley addressed the court declaring that he had always been ready to produce books and papers of his clients in the presence of Attorney Hurlburt and then decide as to what could be produced before the commission publicly and what they would have to go to court to determine.

Attorney Hurlburt detailed the case the Finance Commission has produced so far. He told the judge flatly that the Finance Commission expected to show from books and papers of the men being questioned that large sums of money had been paid by the Fitzgeralds to Francis L. Daly.

Mr. Hurlburt declared that he proposed in the hearing before the Finance Commission to show the relationship between the men, that a combination had been formed to get the bonding and insuring business of the city and the bonding of the city contractors and he insisted that it could be shown that the Mayor aided and assisted the alleged combination. He said that under the present arrangements the National Surety Company was doing the great bulk of all the bonding and insuring.

Mr. Hurlburt continued, saying that from what the Finance Commission knew it expected to produce evidence to show that the city lost money through the present method of doing business. He said that it is proposed to expose to the public the method of bonding and insuring now carried on by the city, insisting that public sentiment might compel action by the Legislature which would make present practices impossible in the future.

Mr. Hurlburt said that no charges were being made against anyone of wrongdoing or illegal conduct. The attempt is to expose conditions and bring about a change in the future. He declared that other city administrations had done much the same thing in the bonding business as the present one, only he asserted, the present administration had gone much farther and had permitted wholesale methods of getting business for one agency to prevail.

Then Attorney Hurlburt related the previous summonses served on the men now wanted on the witness stand. He told of his arrangement with Mr. Coakley to produce the books and papers for private examination of both counsel and claimed that he had not had the opportunity he desired nor the cooperation of Mr. Coakley. He related the different adjournments of the commission and the attempts to have the witnesses and their records produced.

Attorney Coakley reasserted that he had tried to cooperate with Attorney Hurlburt and that he had sent him the books and papers. Mr. Hurlburt asserted that he had received some books and papers but that they were not sufficient nor what he wanted.

At this time C. Oliver Loud of the National Surety Company, who was summoned to appear at the last hearing of the Finance Commission last Friday but who failed to present himself, was summoned by the judge to the witness stand, where he was questioned as to why he failed to answer. He detailed how the subpoena had not reached him until 9:30 Friday morning and how he had tried in vain to secure Attorney Coakley to appear for him. He said that while he was waiting to get word from Mr. Coakley he was called by the attorney for the Finance Commission, John C. L. Dowling, and told that the hearing for the day was over and that he had not responded and was in contempt. Judge Loring ordered Mr. Loud to appear before the commission when he should direct.

MEXICAN ATTACK ON AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report from El Paso says 40 Mexican bandits crossed the border early today at Ysleta Ford, 15 miles east of El Paso, and attacked a patrol troop of the Eighth Cavalry, under Sergeant McDade. The Americans, greatly outnumbered, were said to have been forced to retreat, after returning the fire of the Mexicans, and the bandits followed into American territory. The report has not been verified here.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST LUMBER MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission today issued a formal complaint charging more than 100 western lumber companies with conspiracy to defeat plans and destroy the business of mail order houses engaged in selling lumber and building materials. The commission summoned the lumber dealers to appear at Washington July 31 to answer the charges.

SUBURBAN NEWSDEALERS

The Suburban Newsdealers Association held its monthly luncheon yesterday at the Boston City Club. Everett W. Lord and Harold Whitehead were the speakers.

Table Cloths
Napkins
from Belfast, Ireland

Fine satin damask linens—in the unequaled Irish qualities now seldom found at such *moderate prices.*

Table Cloths, 70x72 in...3.75
Table Cloths, 70x90 in...4.25
Napkins, 22x22 in.....4.75
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Double Satin Damask Napkins — size 26x26 in. Price, doz..... 9.00

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WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP
Filene's
This nice, black kidskin pump, both Louis and military heels
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$5
—and plenty of other moderately priced good-looking pumps and oxfords for women. Some eight styles at $5; some six styles at $6; mostly with practical welt soles.
Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

Children empty the dish of Krumbles simply because they like it-and as everybody knows, good food is twice as valuable when its flavor is appetizing.—
Look for this signature
W. K. Kellogg

LIQUOR MEN ARE CAUGHT NAPPING

Minnesota Law Enacted Providing for War Commission With Drastic Powers, Which Is Enforcing Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The liquor interests allowed to go through the Legislature at the last session, without opposition, a bill the full scope of which they apparently did not sense, and they are now filled with consternation over its effect. A law was passed creating a Public Safety Commission with drastic powers during the war period. Part of Section 3 reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. In the event of war existing between the United States and any foreign nation, such commission shall have power to do all acts and things not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the State of Minnesota or of the United States, which are necessary or proper for the public safety and for the protection of life and public property or private property of a character as in the judgment of the commission requires protection, and shall do and perform all acts and things necessary or proper so that the military, civil and industrial resources of the State may be most efficiently applied toward maintenance of the defense of the State and Nation and toward the successful prosecution of such war, and to that end it shall have all necessary power not herein specifically enumerated and in addition thereto the following specific powers:

"1. Said commission may purchase, lease, hire or otherwise acquire any and all property of every kind and nature in its judgment necessary or desirable for use for any of the purposes aforesaid.

"2. It may seize, condemn and appropriate all such property for any of the uses aforesaid, and provide for determining the value of such property and of making proper payment therefor.

"3. Said commission shall have power and it shall be the duty of said commission to cooperate with the military and other officers and agents of the United States Government in all matters pertaining to the duties and functions of such commission and shall aid the Government of the United States in the prosecution of any such war and in relation to public safety so far as possible."

The provisions of the statute give the commission power to remove any officials who do not see that its orders are enforced.

Among those appointed by the Governor to the commission, which consists of seven members, were former Governor Lind, a former court judge, and others of similar type and character, all regarded as fearless and inclined to be radical in the enforcement of the powers conferred. Their first move was to establish a district covering a defined radius out of Ft. Snelling, within which the sale, distribution or possession of liquor is absolutely proscribed. Their next order closed a large number of saloons in the congested district of Minneapolis, and their last and most sweeping order, in effect throughout the entire State, requires, among other things, that no liquor can be sold prior to 8 in the forenoon or after 10 o'clock in the evening. It prohibits the sale or serving of liquor to women at any time or place, and eliminates all music, dancing and cabarets in any place where liquor is sold or served.

The liquor interests appear to realize that the commission means business, that no favors or exceptions are to be granted to anyone, and it is stated that the law is being obeyed to the letter.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL GRADUATION PLANS

Graduation exercises of the Cambridge High and Latin School will be held in Sanders Theater this evening. Rindge Technical School graduated its pupils in the school hall last evening. The elementary schools will hold their commencement exercises on the morning or afternoon of June 19, 20, 21 or 22, and the Girls' Trade School on June 26. The elementary school programs will be uniform and simple, consisting of the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the graduating class, the recitation of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech by the graduating class, the presentation of diplomas by the Mayor and the singing of "America" by the class and audience. All classes below the graduating will remain in session until noon of June 29.

GERMANS SINK THE PETROLITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consular reports have brought news to Washington of the sinking of the steamer Petrolite by a German submarine. These reports, given out on Tuesday, say that one boat containing 18 men, the third mate and the chief engineer have landed, and two boats with an unstated number of men are missing.

The Petrolite, a tank steamer, figured two years ago in an international controversy between the United States and Austria, when an Austrian submarine shelled her and sent men aboard, who took off a quantity of supplies. The vessel was of 3710 tons and was owned by the Standard Oil Company.

According to the records of the shipping commissioner in New York the following were the United States citizens on board the vessel: F. Feachter, mate, Templeton, Me.; B. Fredericksen, second mate, Norwegian, naturalized; Olaf Mattson, third mate, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. C. Clark, California; J. Torrence, chief engineer, Lynwood, N. Y.; C. G. Potter, first assistant engineer, Dartmouth, Mass.; W. Hantel, second assistant engineer, New Orleans, La.; P. E. Costell, third assistant engineer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alex Vellaler, Greek, naturalized; Lewis Shayne, mess boy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. M. Sterin, wireless, Arverne, N. Y.; Jack Hoar, Boston, Mass.; Charles Galtz, New Orleans, La.

The Petrolite was formerly the steamship Excelsior, under the German flag and was transferred to United States registry with other ships of the Standard Oil fleet early in the war. She was built at Stettin, Germany, in 1898. The vessel left New York April 30 for Savona and Leghorn, Italy, in command of Capt. Thomas H. McKellum, and carried a crew of 38 men. She was armed and had a gunner's crew.

The Standard Oil Company had received word that the Petrolite touched at Gibraltar on Monday, on her return voyage from Italy. The company assumed that her crew was the same as manned the vessel when she left New York.

EFFECTIVE COAL LEGISLATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Real Estate Board of New York has appointed a committee to take up the coal situation with the authorities at Albany and Washington. A committee of lawyers has been named and the situation has been called to the attention of the 47 Representatives and Senators from this State at Washington. Carlisle Norwood, chairman of this committee, has written to these this letter:

"We observe that the Federal Trade Commission has just made a report charging producers and brokers with exacting exorbitant profits. That the prices charged for coal during the last six months and the threatened increases have been, and are enormous, is a matter of general knowledge. Apparently Congress can enact legislation which will remedy this situation and deprive the producers and brokers of the opportunity to practice extortion and compel the railroads to cooperate with them to see that coal is delivered where it is needed.

"We have to ask you that you will give your constituency your services in advising yourself of the report of the commission and in promoting speedy and effective legislation which will insure to consumers here their share of the coal production during the next winter season, and at reasonable prices."

FARMERS' WIVES TOO BUSY FOR VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the various communications received from all parts of the country by the Council of National Defense, are letters from farmers' wives to the women's committee of the council, begging that summer motorists be warned off, so that the farmers wives may have more time for war work. "It is absolutely necessary to conserve the strength of our farmers' wives," said Mrs. Ira Crouch Wood, executive secretary of the woman's committee. "With the extensive plans for canning, drying, and other food conservation now being planned by the Government, we must ask the city women who motor into the country not to trespass on the time of the busy farm woman."

FIREWORKS MAY BE SOLD

Governor McCall has decided that he will not make any use this year of the powers given him under act of the last legislative session granting exceptional war prerogatives, as far as relates to prohibition of fireworks on July 4. This is because dealers have laid in their stocks already and it is not desired to cause them a total loss. But the department of the district police has been instructed to issue its permits for use of fireworks with caution.

LIBERTY BOND FOR SCHOOLS

MELROSE, Mass.—Norman F. Hesseltine, formerly of Melrose, has presented to the public schools a Liberty bond of $100, the proceeds every year to be given to the pupil of the grammar schools who, in the judgment of the committee, writes the best story or essay on kindness to wild and domestic animals. The gift is in the name of his mother, Rebecca Stark Hesseltine.

SUPERVISION OF COLD STORAGE

New Law in New York Considered Step Toward State Control of Food Prices — Governor Deplores Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has signed the Farms and Markets bill which aims to decrease prices of foodstuffs by establishing a more efficient and economical method of production, transportation and distribution. Under this law a Council of Farms and Markets is to take over the work of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Markets, the Department of Weights and Measures and the duties of the Health Department in connection with food supply.

The Governor believes, however, that the bill was so amended as to eliminate most if its important and constructive features. He points out that the council will be organized in the same manner as the State Board of Regents.

At this time says the Governor, it is essential that a great State like this have a department clothed with power to meet the entire food situation. "This is why I recommended to the Legislature the immediate passage of an emergency measure providing for the conservation and fair distribution of food products, believing that it would give the commission created under its provisions, necessary powers which have been omitted, but that bill failed of passage.

"It is my intention at another session to obtain the passage of further legislation on this most urgent subject. The problem connected with the supply and distribution of food are by far the most difficult of all war problems which we in the State are called upon to solve, and those familiar with the conditions, particularly in our great cities, have every reason to regard the situation with grave concern."

PEOPLE OF NORTH END RALLYING TO SERVICE OF NATION

Committee of Public Safety of District Urging Gardens and Purchase of Liberty Bonds

People in the North End of Boston, particularly the Italians, are rallying with keen interest to the task the United States has before it, according to members of the North End Committee on Public Safety, which has its headquarters at the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

The public safety committee is cooperating with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in its efforts to prepare the community for eventualities. Every home in the North End is being visited by the committee to discover just what oportunities each home is able to offer in the way of service. This canvass, the officers of the committee announce, is bringing out unusual response.

Fifteen hundred North End children, not having back yards, are doing home gardening on roofs, window sills, and, in fact, any place where soil can be tilled and plenty sunlight and rain is afforded. The children have organized themselves into what is known as the North End Garden Association.

They are working two gardens at Franklin Park. Twice each week groups of children go to the gardens and work them under the direction of a student at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. One of the plots has been planted with potatoes and the other with a variety of vegetables.

The committee is carrying on a vigorous campaign in the interest of the Liberty Loan. Posters furnished by the New England committee on publicity for the loan are being distributed throughout the community and persons familiar with the details of the loan are conducting an educational campaign. Interpreters are stationed at the headquarters so that all can learn about the loan.

The committee has an abundance of literature on hand regarding the military and naval forces, which is disseminated among those seeking this kind of information. A labor exchange is being conducted in connection with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. This bureau is free. Many men have made connections with employers at this bureau, especially those of the munition plants. Those seeking farm labor are directed to the farm bureau conducted in Suffolk County by Massachusetts Agricultural College.

A class in United States citizenship has been started and many new immigrants desiring to take out naturalization papers and learn the fundamentals of the United States form of government are taking advantage of the opportunity, which is also afforded free of charge. A class for non-English speaking women is to be started next week.

REGISTRATION TO EXCEED ESTIMATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been officially estimated that those who registered for war service on June 5 will total in the neighborhood of 9,500,000. Official figures are missing from 12 states, and the figures of four states are incomplete, yet it is clear, according to War Department officials, that the final figure will reach 9,500,000, and probably exceed it. Gratification is felt in the Provost Marshal-General's office over the showing made.

The census estimate of the total number of males in the country within the registering ages is 10,296,000, but this does not allow for some 600,000 men in military and naval service not required to register. With other allowances which should be made, it was considered by officials that 88 per cent of the census estimate would be virtually 100 per cent registration. The final figures will, as a matter of fact, exceed that, and probably will go over 90 per cent.

The present total reported, with 12 states missing, is slightly over 90 per cent of the estimates for those states, and the largest figures still to come will be from states in which a heavy percentage of registration has been unofficially reported, especially in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. A total registration of 9,423,000 for the entire country is estimated by adding to the present total reported 90 per cent of the census estimate for the states missing.

SEIZED SHIPS ARE GIVEN NEW NAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New names have been announced by the United States Shipping Board for the five German vessels on the Pacific Coast which were taken over and are now in service under charters from the Shipping Board. The names selected are those of the famous clipper ships of the 40's and 50's. The Steinbeck has been renamed the Northern Light. The Kurt has been renamed the Dreadnaught. The Delbeck has been renamed the Red Jacket. The Vinner has been renamed the Game Cock. The Ottawa has been renamed the Flying Cloud.

CONSCRIPTION CAUCUS HELD

Canadian Liberal Party Fails to Reach Decision on Conscription Policy—Committee to Outline Course of Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Liberal Party caucused yesterday without reaching a decision on the issue of the day. A committee was appointed to frame a resolution outlining a course of action for the party to take. This resolution will be presented at another caucus to be held before the conscription bill comes up for second reading. The consensus of opinion today is in favor of freedom of action on the part of individual members, both pro and anti-conscriptionists.

C. A. Magrath, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Great Waterways Commission, has been appointed fuel controller for the Dominion. Mr. Magrath, who is a former member of the House, will have absolute control of the prices and distribution of coal, etc.

An order in council has also been passed creating a board of grain supervisors, under the chairmanship of Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and former chairman of the Dominion Grain Commission. This board has power to control the price of wheat in the interest of producers and of flour in the interest of consumers. It will also see to it that the total exportable surplus finds its way to Great Britain and her allies. The board will cooperate, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated, with a similar board, which will be created in the United States.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, in reply to a question as to whether at a recent Anglo-American conference the part to be played by Canada in the supply of foodstuffs had been considered, said that so far no arrangements had been made. He declared, however, that the United States Government was now seeking wide powers, and that Canada would cooperate when their measures had been completed.

RED CROSS TEAM CAPTAINS CHOSEN

In a letter to Francis L. Higginson Jr., chairman of the New England Red Cross War Fund Committee, Governor McCall has expressed his indorsement of the "Million Dollar a Day" campagn whch the Red Cross is to start in New England next week.

The campaign is nation-wide, but the sum of $7,000,000, or $1,000,000 a day, has been allotted to New England as its apportionment of the total which must be raised for the care and relief of American soldiers who go to the front.

The central committee, headed by Mr. Higginson, has been busy for a week completing the organization.

At a meeting yesterday, the Greater Boston team captains chose the members of their teams. There are 15 in all with 10 men on each. Frank Palmer Speare, president of Northeastern College, is captain-manager and the team captains include Mayor Curley, Elmer J. Bliss, Howard Coonley, W. Arthur Dupee, Sewell H. Fessenden, Abraham Koshland, James Lawrence, Louis K. Liggett, Robert C. Morse, T. Nelson Perkins, James J. Phelan, Philip Stockton, Eugene Y. R. Thayer, Daniel G. Wing and Robert Winsor.

Indicating clocks, recording the progress of the campaign, will be placed upon the South Station, the North Station and the Shepard Norwell Company's Building on Tremont Street.

The campaign will open with a mass meeting at the Boston Opera House the first of the week. The central committee headquarters are located in the Ford Building.

DRAFT DEFIERS TO BE DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Socialist Party has two things immediately before it, the repeal of the draft law and the circulation of petitions asking a referendum on Army drafting, so Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist Party, informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Germer said he was taking it up with the Socialist Congressman, Meyer London, to introduce a bill to this end, and declared he had seen a letter written by Congressman W. E. Mason of Illinois stating that Mr. Mason intended to work actively for the repeal of the draft law as soon as he returned to Washington.

A meeting like that of the People's Council on Democracy and Terms of Peace in New York last week will be held in Chicago within the next three or four weeks, added Mr. Germer, and it was planned to hold another in California a week later. The American delegates to the Stockholm peace conference have not given up hope of being able to go, he said.

The large registration of Tuesday, Mr. Germer held, did not prove anything in favor of popular sentiment for the draft. He said he knew of hundreds of men who were submitting to the registration but who intended to resist the draft itself. The Socialist Party, he said, would defend men resisting draft.

FOOD SHIPS FOR ITALY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five of ten former German ships to be released from the repair yards this week will be leased to the Italian Government to carry food and supplies to Italy. They will load and sail as quickly as possible.

ESPIONAGE BILL TO PRESIDENT

Measure as Finally Passed Is Without Press Censorship Feature—Embargo Power Is Given to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After weeks of delay, the Administration espionage bill has been finally passed by both branches of Congress and today goes to President Wilson for approval. The Senate on Tuesday afternoon agreed to the conference report on the measure, the House already having accepted it.

As the measure goes to the White House, the contested provisions for press censorship, persistently urged by the President, have been eliminat , and the press is continued with the trust of censoring all military and naval information appearing in its columns.

The bill contains the important chapter making the shipment of certain exports unlawful in time of war. The provisions of this, and numerous other titles of the bill, are limited to the duration of the present war with Germany. The President is vested with power to regulate exportations whenever he shall find that the public safety demands.

The conferees state, respecting this subject: "These provisions were agreed to in conference because of the present necessity that this power should be vested in some responsible head, in order that we may better conserve our resources and more efficiently use both our exports and our exporting facilities to aid in the prosecution of the war, as well as to safeguard them from being used in such a way as to finally benefit the enemy."

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GINGER ALE

GREAT SUCCESS THE PAST YEAR

Washington University, Attended by Students From Nearly All States, Is Addressed by Prof. Spaeth of Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Washington University is closing its most successful year. There are students from almost every state in the Union and in addition many foreign countries are represented. The exercises this week have been of an unusually interesting character with many graduates of previous years in attendance. The baccalaureate sermon on Sunday was preached by the Rev. Hugh Gordon Ross of the Plymouth Congregational Church, who came from South Africa a few years ago. The services were attended by 400 persons. More than 300 were present at the alumni dinner last evening. Today the graduation exercises will be held, with the commencement address by John Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University.

Graduation at Oberlin

Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Museum Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, O.—One hundred and twenty-three graduates received degrees at the eighty-fourth annual commencement of Oberlin College today, and 1500 guests were present at the annual alumni dinner in the Warner gymnasium. Among the events of the day was the dedication of the $300,000 Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Museum. An alumni costume parade, illuminated floats, patriotic songs and a military band concert are features of the evening program, with campus and village illuminated by thousands of Japanese lanterns. The commencement address was given by Hugh Black of Union Theological Seminary.

The trustees are to increase salaries 30 per cent in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the administrative department. New appointments include Arthur I. Taft as assistant professor of English, from Yale; Edward H. Cox as assistant professor of chemistry, from the University of Illinois; Edward S. Jones as assistant professor of psychology, from Northwestern University, and Jacob S. Peelman as assistant professor of physical education and director athletics, from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. A bequest by John H. Beacom leaves $50,000 to the college to apply ultimately to an endowment providing scholarships for worthy students.

Johns Hopkins University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The commencement of Johns Hopkins University was held in the Lyric Theater on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with Dr. Frank Goodnow, president of the University, presiding, and with Rabbi Morris Lazaron delivering the invocation. Degrees were conferred on 226 graduates, drawn from almost every State in the Union, and from Canada, China and South Africa.

An address was delivered by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, an alumnus of the university, class of 1892, who was also the chief speaker at the twenty-fifth reunion of his class on Tuesday night at the Suburban Club. A feature of the commencement was its military aspect, a number of the graduates being in uniform. There are many in active service who could not be present. This was referred to by Secretary Baker, who spoke on the "Relation of the University to National Efficiency," and emphasized the need for national solidarity at this time.

COMMENCEMENT AT NORTHEASTERN

Northeastern College will hold its first commencement exercises as a unified college tonight, when Frank Palmer Speare, president of the institution, presents diplomas to a class of 130 seniors in Jordan Hall, Boston. These men will represent the four schools composing Northeastern, which are the law school, the school of commerce and finance, the engineering school and the school of cooperative engineering.

A feature, which in time is to become a custom for this new college, of the exercises tonight will be the transfer of the alumni scrolls by President Speare to the presidents of the graduating classes, who in turn will present them to the presidents of the junior classes. The principal address of the evening will be delivered by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, on "Education and Democracy."

The commencement parts will be as follows: "The Student as a Citizen," Charles E. Fay of the School of Law; "The Relation of Accounting to Business Organization," N. F. Silsbee of the School of Commerce and Finance; "Comparative Efficiencies," Edgar H. Curtis of the Cooperative School of Engineering and "The Making of an Engineer," Benjamin H. Enow of the Evening School of Engineering.

HARVARD EXPECTS MAJORITY OF CLASS

About 75 per cent of the Harvard seniors will be present at the class day exercises on next Tuesday, according to the estimates of the college authorities. Of the 416 seniors in full standing at the opening of the present academic year the college office believes that fully 325 will be able to attend the class day exercises. The 75 seniors who have been given leave of absence for one day from Plattsburg will arrive at 7 o'clock on class day morning and leave at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the return trip.

In addition, many seniors in the Naval Reserve and Coast Patrol service and other training stations will be relieved of duty for the day. The class day program will be carried out as usual, with the exception of the ivy oration which will be omitted because of the inability of Hunt Wentworth, the ivy orator, to be relieved from military training in the West. A concert by the Harvard Regiment Band is being considered as a substitute for the oration. The exercises in the Stadium will be held at 3 instead of 4 o'clock as in former years.

ABOUT FIFTH OF GRADUATES IN THE U. S. SERVICE

Noble & Greenough School Holds Exercises in Partially Finished Athletic Building

Chester Greenough, professor at Harvard University, was the principal speaker at the commencement exercises of the Noble & Greenough school yesterday in the partially finished athletic building of the institution. Diplomas were awarded to a class of 21. Mention was made of the graduates of the school who are fighting for the Allies in Europe. About 20 per cent of the school, it was said, is expected to be in the service of the United States before another year is passed. George W. C. Noble, principal of the school, received many congratulations as the class graduated was the fiftieth one to receive diplomas from the institution. Richard M. Saltonstall, one of the trustees, told of plans for future development.

Representative D. Loring Young of Weston, of the school alumni, Principal Noble and Assistant Principal Dudley also made addresses. Benjamin Tenney Jr. spoke for the graduating class. Gardner Sutton was warded the Alumni Association prize, offered by the Graduates Club to the member of the first class who excelled in scholarship.

The Greenough prize, offered by the graduates of the school in memory of James Jay Greenough, a former principal, for excellence in science or mathematics, was awarded to W. Bradford Sprout Jr.

Gordon P. Merriam won the general excellence prize, offered by R. M. Saltonstall for proficiency in athletics combined with high standing in school work. John G. Flint won the junior scholarship prize for the best school work below the first class.

The Little prize in English composition was awarded to J. Higginson Manning. Gifts in recognition of perfect attendance were presented to Henry P. Taggard, Marshall H. Wood, John H. Sherburne Jr. and Charles L. Norton Jr.

YALE STUDENTS IN MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—One-half the seniors in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School and more than half the junior classes have entered the United States military, naval or aviation service, about 700 men having been granted leave of absence before the end of the academic year. With the close of examinations this week some 400 more students are leaving to join various military or naval organizations.

Two units are in the aviation service, which they joined early in April; some men are at the Newport training station, some at Plattsburg, some in the Marines, and a few have enlisted in the militia organizations of their native states. In spite of these wholesale departures the remnant of the "Yale Battery," Reserve Officers Training Corps, which went to Tobyhanna last summer, has maintained drills twice daily.

The Yale boathouse on the harbor front has become a regularly authorized naval training station and a submarine chaser has been assigned here as a practice boat. Lieut. Osborne S. Day is in command of the station with about 100 college men in training. The men sleep, eat, drill and study on the premises.

WELLESLEY COMMENCEMENT

Program of Week to Open This Evening With "Float Night" When Craft Will Be Significant of War Conditions

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Commencement at Wellesley College this year will reflect the changed attitude of the public in the United States towards undue expensive and unnecessary frivolity during the period of the war with Germany by the curtailment of many events and the omission of others. Sentiment among the students points steadily to cheaper and less elaborate clothing and the gowns worn during the graduation events are to be of much plainer pattern than during other years. Tonight the week of festivities opens with "Float Night" and here the thought of war will be represented by many floats.

Some of these will show the infantry, cavalry, signal and aviation divisions of the United States Army, others will bear significant banners and tableaux on food conservation. The Allies will be honored by some of the canoes which will be decorated to show the close bonds between the oversea democracies and the United States. U-boats will be represented by some floats, while the leading boat will show "America" and the final will portray "Justice." Crew competition precedes the float parade.

Curtailment of entertainments has resulted in the dropping entirely of the Zeta Alpha masque and the senior play. Instead of the senior play, the original operetta, "The Lure of Red," will be presented Friday and Saturday evenings, although its initial performance was held more than a month ago. No refreshments will be served at the garden party next Saturday afternoon and the dresses worn are to be of simple pattern.

The Rev. Albert P. Fitch, president of the Andover Theological Seminary, will preach the baccalaureate sermon next Sunday and in the evening musical exercises will be conducted.

Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college, will hold a reception for the seniors next Monday and graduation exercises will take place Tuesday morning in the Houghton Memorial Chapel. William Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy, Harvard University, will deliver the address.

Tuesday evening the seniors will hold their clas supper at the Magnus Club in Wellesley Hills, instead of a Boston hotel as in other years. After the supper the class will march to the campus and hold a midnight step singing on the chapel steps.

Alumnus day, June 20, will bring commencement week to a close. A luncheon will be held on the campus, when the seniors will act as hostesses to the alumnæ. The classes of 1882, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, 1914 and 1916 will hold their reunions this year.

Liberty Bond Gift

Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Make Patriotic Present

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Three Liberty bonds were given for the student alumnae hall by the class of 1897, at the alumnae day celebration at Mt. Holyoke College yesterday. At the annual meeting of the general alumnae association, with Mrs. Gilpatric, 1902, of Brooklyn, president, presiding. Only one officer was nominated and elected, Miss Elsie Belcher, 1905, of Winchester, as a director to succeed Mrs. Walton of Bellport, N. Y.

The alumnae luncheon was served at noon in the Wilbur banquet hall.

SIMMONS SENIORS IN WORK OF WAR

Seniors at Simmons who have celebrated their "commencement" this week are, in many cases, already beginning service in positions of help to the United States in its war preparations. At the closing luncheon of the senior class yesterday noon, the officers held an informal reception and short speeches were made.

Miss Winifred George and Marion Grady of the senior class have enlisted in the United States Navy as yeomen and are engaged in work at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Miss Jessie McMullin is helping the food campaign along by doing specialized work in canning in Worcester County. Miss Lucy Nash is speaking and giving instruction in canning in private homes and at various clubs in Greater Boston. Miss Eva Leland of Holliston and Miss Harriet Mower of Boston have enlisted in a munition factory in Norwood and are engaged in secretarial work.

Misses Helen Harlow of Leavenworth, Kan.; Katharine Sprague of Newton, Ruth Hudnut of New Bedford, Alma Smith of Pittsfield and Eleanor Keith of Newton will work under Miss Ekstrand, a graduate of Simmons, class of 1915, in the New York office of the Western Union Telephone & Telegraph Company, learning the duties of a supervisor.

COURSE IN PLANT STUDY IN HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

Students Are to Be Given Instruction in Summer Appearance of Trees and Shrubs

A special course in plant study and appreciation will be given in connection with the Harvard Summer School this year by the School of Landscape Architecture, according to an announcement made today. The course is designed to acquaint the student with the summer appearance of the more common trees and shrubs, as well as of some of those introduced from other countries for ornamental purposes in parks, public gardens, and estates in the vicinity of Boston.

While a slight knowledge of botany and a familiarity with the growth of plants are desirable, they are not necessary. Botanical relations, plant growth, and cultivation will be discussed as each plant is studied. The student will be led to recognize the more common family types of plants and to become accustomed to the use of keys in handbooks, so as to be able to continue his studies later.

With a knowledge of the names and obvious characteristics of the common woody plants, it is expected that there will result a fuller appreciation of their individual characters and the part each plays in the charm of our landscapes, natural and artificial. The course will be conducted by means of lectures, special reading, identification work in the classroom, and field excursions.

Each morning there will be a lecture in Robinson Hall on the character and identification of some half dozen trees or shrubs, with sketches and notes made by the students from living material. A lecture will also be given on the manner of plant growth and the simpler processes of horticulture. The afternoon will be devoted to a field excursion or library reading to illustrate the morning lectures.

In the reading courses material will be secured from the special libraries and the university library at Harvard, and the Codman collection of books on landscape architecture at the Boston Public Library, which is considered the best of its character in the United States. The afternoon walks will include excursions to the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard Botanic Garden, Boston Public Gardens, parks of Boston and Cambridge, Metropolitan parks, and many private estates and commercial nurseries.

The course will be given from July 2 to Aug. 11, during the regular sessions of the Harvard summer school. The course will be in charge of Stephen F. Hamblin, instructor in horticulture, and persons desiring to enroll are urged to send their names at once to Prof. James S. Pray, 50 Garden Street, Cambridge, so that arrangements can be made commensurate with the number of students.

MOVE TO TAKE ALL PAPER MILLS

Federal Trade Board Recommends That They Be Placed Under Government Control—Great Excess Profits Reported

WASHINGTON, D. C. — All paper mills in the United States will be placed under Government control during the war and a request be made that the Canadian Government take the same action if a recommendation made to the Senate today by the Federal Trade Commission is carried out.

The price of news print paper, already high in 1916, has risen more than 50 per cent since that date, according to the report, and all efforts at arbitration to restore competitive conditions have failed. It is estimated by the commission that paper manufacturers during 1916 received over $17,500,000 in excess profits and that paper during 1917 will cost $35,000,000 more to the consumer than last year.

"The news print paper situation is very serious," says the report, "not only to the consumers of paper, but to the public generally and to the Government of the United States, which is itself a large consumer of paper. The commission has reason to believe that this situation will be still more aggravated and serious in the ensuing months.

"It seems probable that with the demand for news print paper increasing and the supply remaining constant or possibly diminishing, there will be a repetition of the panic market of last year and the exaction of prices that are entirely out of measure with the cost of production. The consequences to thousands of smaller newspapers and many of the larger ones and through them to the reading public, will be most serious.

"By reason of this condition and of the vital interest to the public of an efficient dissemination of news in this crisis, the commission recommends as a war emergency measure that Congress, by appropriate legislation, provide:

"1. That all mills producing print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States be operated on Government account; that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency and equitably distributed at a price based upon cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton.

"2. That pursuant thereto, some Federal agency be empowered and directed to assume the supervision and control thereof during the pendency of the war.

"3. That by reason of the fact that approximately 75 per cent of the production of news print paper in Canada comes into the United States, proper action be taken to secure the cooperation of the Canadian Government in the creation of a similar Government agency for the same function, which shall be clothed with power and authority to act jointly with the governmental agency of the United States for the protecion of the consumers and manufacturers of print paper and the public of the United States and Canada.

"4—That in case the Canadian Government shall not join in such a cooperative enterprise, then importation of paper and mechanical and chemical pulp into the United States shall be made only on Government account to or through the Federal agency charged with such supervision and distribution."

This plan contemplates the operation of mills under their present management and, the use of the present distributing agencies but directed by Federal agents. Such a plan already has been successfully operated in Great Britain.

INTERLEGISLATIVE UNION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, advocates an interparliamentary union of legislative bodies of this country, France, England and Italy. He was the guest of Representative Miller of Minnesota at a dinner tendered the commissioner at the Army and Navy Club.

The commissioner proposed that men from Congress be selected to meet representatives of other nations to discuss war problems, strengthen the present relations and obtain better comprehension of mutual interests.

The members of the Italian War Mission are due to spend today at Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., having left Washington Tuesday on their delayed tour of the country.

Italian Visit Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The visit of the Italian War Commission to this city scheduled for Monday has been postponed till June 21.

HOTEL MEN TO AID BY TEACHING COOKING

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Hotel Association at its annual meeting decided to organize a force of cooks to teach cooks in American Army camps. Fifty thousand dollars will be subscribed for that purpose.

The hotel men will ask the Secretary of War to appoint one of their number on the National Council of Defense. Committees were appointed to carry out the cook-teaching plan and a telegram was sent to the Secretary of War notifying him of the action taken.

TWO CONVICTED OF DRAFT LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, anarchists, have been convicted of obstructing registration under the draft law and Louis Sternberg and Joseph Walker have been acquitted.

Sixty men who failed to register were apprehended Tuesday. Most of them were permitted to register. Several were held for the grand jury including three of those arrested at the anarchist meeting Monday night.

GEN. WOOD ACCEPTS OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—General Wood has accepted the offer of President Currell of the University of South Carolina of the use of the university plant during the interim between the close of the summer school, July 19, and the opening of the fall term of the university, Sept. 19.

BOSTON TRADE SCHOOL MOVING INTO NEW HOME

Machinery and Other Equipment to Be Moved Into New Quarters During the Summer

Possession is being taken today by the Boston Trade School of its new home on Parker Street near the Wentworth Institute and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While the building is not quite completed it is practically so and the school will finish its term in its new quarters. Machinery and other equipment will be installed during the summer and later when everything is in smooth running order there will be a celebration. Those who have completed courses at the school and are working successfully at the trades will be recalled and will be given certificates of graduation. None have been granted by the school so far the intention always having been to perform some such ceremony in the new building.

The new home has been designed on a comprehensive plan, only a part of which has been put up at the present time. This is the administration building and some shops. The former provides for future expansion. It includes all the administration offices, recitation rooms, drawing rooms, an auditorium seating 800, library, gymnasium, shower baths, lavatories, laboratories, drawing rooms, lunchroom and power plants, the school intending to generate its own electricity for power and light.

The shops to be used at present are only such as have been carried on in the old Brimmer Building on Common Street, from which the school is now moving. These are machine shop, carpentry, cabinet making, sheet metal working, printing and electrical. Other shops will be added from time to time and other buildings as they are needed. For the present students will be limited to 300 boys, an increase of 100 per cent.

The old Brimmer Building, now being vacated, was originally an elementary school. Four years ago it was opened as the Boston Industrial School for Boys, the name of which was changed a few months ago to the Boston Trade School. It is the present intention to use the building next year for the Continuation School work.

William C. Crawford, the master, has been in charge from the first, developing the plans from their first inception, organizing and expanding the school.

BUNKER HILL DAY

As there seems to be some misunderstanding as to whether the Boston Stock Exchange will close on June 18, Bunker Hill Day, it is stated that although the subject has not been officially voted upon, the exchange is almost certain to be open.

MEN SENT TO STUDY AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nineteen men from the Plattsburg officers' training camp have been sent to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study aviation. Additional detachments will go next week to Princeton, as well as to other schools.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

CONVENTION HAS "DRY" PETITION

One Organization Appeals for Prohibition; Another Asks Law Against Public Appropriations for Sectarian Uses

Resolutions favoring prohibition of alcoholic drink and prohibition of public appropriations for sectarian purposes have been filed with the secretary of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. Today each will be referred to the appropriate committee, which in due time will give public hearings on both subjects.

One of the resolutions is from an association representing all the Congregational churches of Fall River, Taunton, Attleboro and their adjacent towns. It reads as follows:

"The Taunton Association of Congregational Churches, in semiannual conference assembled, goes on record in favor of State prohibition as a part of our State constitution. And we hereby instruct our scribe to address a note to our State Constitutional Convention about to be assembled in Boston, presenting to it our solicitude that the members thereof give their support to this measure and incorporate it as an integral part of the State constitution."

Other resolutions, indorsing the antisectarian amendment as well as prohibition, are from the Essex South Association of Congregational Churches, representing Congregational churches in the southern part of Essex County.

The prohibition resolution reads: "Resolved: That the proposed revision of the constitution of Massachusetts presents an opportunity for the temperance forces of the State to secure State-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic, that cannot be neglected. Therefore, we, the members of this association, respectfully urge upon the coming convention that it present to the people for their franchise a prohibitory section in the proposed revised constitution."

With regard to the antisectarian amendment, the association went on record as follows:

"Resolved: That this association place itself on record as opposed to the use of the public funds for sectarian purposes, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the delegates representing this district and to the 16 delegates-at-large representing the State at the forthcoming Constitutional Convention."

There is some comment at the State House regarding a change which was made in the list of committees for the convention between the time when a list was submitted to the press for publication and the time when the convention adopted the list of committees. In the first instance, the committee which is to handle liquor prohibition and temperance proposals was designated the committee on prohibition; as adopted by the convention the designation was the committee on the liquor traffic. It appears that the change was made legitimately within the committee on rules, which prepared the list of committees. There was a difference of opinion regarding the name and the latter designation was chosen after the tentative list, which went to the press and thereby to the public, had been given out for publication.

The comment arose because several years ago the Legislature decided to quit giving the liquor traffic whatever prestige it may have held previously by having a legislative committee named after it. The legislative Committee on Liquor Law was abolished and prohibition and temperance bills were distributed among several committees.

To Take Up Rules

Rules of procedure are expected to engage the attention of the delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention this afternoon, the convention yesterday having settled the pressing question of the hour when it voted overwhelmingly in favor of submitting separate amendments to the people. Notice was given by Joseph Walker of Brookline that he would offer an amendment today to the rules for procedure as prepared by the committee on rules, of which he is a member.

The tentative draft of rules are very similar to those used by the Legislature, due recognition being taken, of course, to the fact that there is only one body of representatives in the convention. The president of the convention is to preside very much as does the speaker of the House of Representatives. He may name somebody to perform his duties as presiding officer, but not for more than three successive days. It will be necessary for 40 delegates, instead of 30, as in the case of the House of Representatives, to agree before a roll call shall be ordered.

An important rule, made in the hope of expediting matters, is that all proposals must be filed with the secretary of the convention by 5 p. m., June 25; all committees must report to the convention by July 16 on all proposed constitutional amendments submitted to them. These reports are to be considered by the convention in committee on the whole.

It is in the inclusion of a rule for committee of the whole that the proceedings of the convention will differ radically from those of the Legislature. With regard to this feature the rules say in part:

"The rules of the convention so far as applicable shall be observed in committee of the whole, except that 100 members shall constitute a quorum; it cannot adjourn; a motion for the previous question or for indefinite postponement shall not be in order; the yeas and nays shall not be called; a member may speak more than once; debate on a motion to close debate at a time certain shall be limited to 10 minutes and no member shall speak more than three minutes; the committee shall have the same powers as the convention to enforce the attendance of members; the secretary and sergeant-at-arms, respectively, shall be the secretary and sergeant-at-arms of the committee of the whole."

In order to have as large an attendance as possible, no committee except the committee on rules and procedure, may sit during a session of the convention.

Committees are to be allowed wide latitude in the text of the proposed constitutional amendments which they report. They may draft an amendment regarding the subject to which the committee is assigned, even if no proposal on this subject has been introduced. A point of order is not to lie against a committee that it has exceeded the scope of the petitions referred to the committee.

The vote for separate amendments yesterday is regarded as a victory over reactionary elements in the Commonwealth whose chief wish with relation to the present convention is that nothing be done that will disturb the present status quo. Speakers in behalf of separate amendments said that the question really was whether or not the convention intended to accomplish anything. The convention might as well let the people know their answer to this question at the outset. It was argued that submission to the people of constitutional changes en bloc, to be voted on as a whole, was practically certain to defeat the whole work of the convention; whereas, it was claimed, submission of specific amendments, to be voted on separately, was likely to result in acceptance by the people of some or all of them, thereby crowning the work of th convention with success to a complete or partial degree.

The form in whic the order favoring separate amendments was adopted was: "Ordered: that all separate proposals to amend the constitution be framed and adopted for separate submission to the people, except so far as any of the same may be necessarily dependent on each other." This places the convention on record as indorsing the simple plan of separate amendment followed by the Constitutional Convention of 1820-1821, which submitted 14 separate amendments to the existing constitution. It further authorizes combining separate amendments of a like nature so that they may be voted on together. The wording of the order in no way prohibits submission of a revised constitution en bloc, since it provides that "all separate proposals" to amend the constitution shall be submitted separately, but it does open the way for voting on specific amendments to the existing constitution, which was the object sought by so many of the delegates.

The motion of E. Gerry Brown of Brockton for submission of separate amendments was taken from the table at the opening of yesterday's session on motion of Mr. Underhill of Somerville, who immediately moved that the motion be referred to the committee on amendment and codification of the constitution. Commitment was opposed by Messrs. Brown, Haines of Medford and Bauer of Lynn, these speakers maintaining that reference to committee opened a way to delay action on the motion indefinitely, or until the committee got ready to report. The Underhill motion to commit was defeated, 144 to 113.

Mr. Quincy of Boston then offered an amendment to the Brown motion, to which, the former said, Mr. Brown had agreed. The amendment was a substitute, and was the order which the convention subsequently adopted.

Mr. Washburn of Middleboro offered another substitute to "harmonize action in cases of amendments which might not be harmonious in their form as submitted."

Mr. Quincy, arguing for his motion, said that he was not opposed to Mr. Washburn's, but that he doubted the wisdom of going so far into detail at the moment.

A motion of Mr. Buttrick of Lancaster to postpone further debate on the question until today was defeated by a vote of 132 to 126.

The Washburn amendment was then defeated, and Mr. Quincy's order was immediately adopted by an overwhelming voice vote.

During yesterday's session Secretary Kimball read the letter which Congressman Winslow had sent to Governor McCall, asking that the convention adjourn and postpone action on the Constitution until more public attention could be paid to its work. The letter was placed on file.

Notice was given to the convention by Secretary Kimball that he had appointed Frank A. Bridgman assistant secretary of the convention. Mr. Bridgman has been for many years assistant clerk of the House of Representatives.

Jasper N. Johnson has filed notice of a claim to the seat in the convention from the Twenty-fourth Middlesex District, which includes Winchester and Ward 3 of Medford. He says that he has also filed a claim with the Governor and the Secretary of State.

Delegate Carr of Hopkinton has filed propositions for non-contributory health insurance and age pensions.

Delegate Bigney of the Tenth Suffolk District has put in a proposition for municipal fuel yards.

LIBERTY LOAN TAKES ON SPURT

Today's New England Totals Indicate New Record of Bond Subscriptions in This District

Indications at the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston this afternoon were that today's New England subscription to the Liberty Loan bonds would be at least double that of yesterday when $12,000,000 were taken. Tabulations made up to the close of business last night amounted to $159,400,000. Booths for the sale of the bonds were opened at the North and South stations today, and gave out many application blanks for the commuters to use in their home towns. In a number of cases subscriptions were taken at the booths. Many expressions of approval of the plan were heard.

Large new subscriptions to the loan include: New England Cotton Yarn Company $1,000,000; U. S. Worsted Company, $500,000; Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, $500,000; Warren Institution for Savings, $500,000 additional; Hibernia Savings Bank, $30,000; Union National Bank of Lowell, $204,000 additional; Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company, $115,000; Hornblower & Weeks, $500,000 additional; Central Leather and subsidiary companies, $370,500; Brown & Durrell, $142,000. In Lowell 5000 mill operatives have taken $3,140,000, and 8500 New England employees of the General Electric Company have taken $557,000.

According to a report from Commander George G. Mitchell's office there has been $65,000 subscribed to the Liberty Loan by officers and men at the navy yard and by women enrolled as yeomen.

Senator Clarence W. Hobbs Jr., one of the Worcester delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, this afternoon presented an order authorizing State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill to convert into Liberty Loan bonds the compensation the convention votes to allow the members.

New England's multitude of workers for the Liberty Loan started on the last 2½ days of their task this morning with the realization that the total of bond sales for this period must be as great as that of the showing of the whole three past weeks, for up to noon yesterday the tabulations showed that approximately $153,000,000 of this section's allotment of $300,000,000 had been received at the Federal Reserve Bank. Many more subscriptions may have been made, but the New England committee is unable to count on them until they have been turned in.

The following official warning was issued last evening by Gov. Alfred L. Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston:

"There are but two and a half days more before subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are closed. Up to noon today applications for approximately $150,000,000 have been received at the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Although New England's minimum quota is $240,000,000, she has been asked to raise $300,000,000. Should she fail to do her share at this crisis it would be the first time that she has fallen short of what the country has expected of her in a time of great National crisis.

"Unless she is to fail at this time, every one in New England must feel it a personal patriotic duty to go at once to his bank and subscribe for all that he feels he can afford to support the Government in carrying on this war.

"Nothing could do more to discourage our national enemies than the oversubscription of this loan, and nothing could do more to encourage them than the failure to respond to the country's immediate necessities at this time. If every citizen does his duty in this respect, and only if he does so, is the success of the loan assured."

The Federal Reserve Bank has issued a warning that all subscriptions to the bonds, in order to be recognized, must be in the hands of the bank, with a 2 per cent deposit, by 12 o'clock Friday noon. The proposal is made to out-of-town banks, in the case of subscriptions received too late to be mailed to the Federal Reserve Bank, that they telegraph their correspondent city bank to file the subscription with the 2 per cent, charging it to their account. No telegraphic subscriptions can be received at the Federal Reserve Bank unless accompanied by telegraphic transfer of funds covering the 2 per cent initial payment.

In accordance with the telegraphic request of Governor Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank, all banks throughout New England will keep open this evening to receive subscriptions for the bonds. Tonight's subscriptions, except those from cities and towns very near Boston, will be the last which can reach the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston by mail in time for the closing Friday noon.

Complete figures for a number of New England cities received by the committee yesterday show some which have oversubscribed the quota alloted to them. Especially conspicuous in this list is Waterbury, Conn., which has subscribed $7,060,000, while its quota, based upon banking resources, is only $3,330,000. New Britain, Conn., with a quota of $1,530,000, has raised $2,001,000, and Pittsfield, Mass., with a quota of $1,620,000, has raised $2,300,000.

The State of Massachusetts will subscribe for $500,000 worth of Liberty bonds, it was announced yesterday afternoon by State Treasurer Charles L Burrill, with the approval of Governor McCall. They will be bought for the sinking funds.

Mr. Burrill announced that 1200 State employees have subscribed through his office to $125,000 worth of bonds, an average investment of slightly more than $100.

Some 125 Boston business men and bankers met at the Exchange Club yesterday afternoon to discuss ways and means of bringing New England's subscriptions up to the allotted quota. Governor Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank declared the response of the laboring men of New England had been remarkable, but said that the subscriptions of corporations and men of large means had proved disappointing.

"The Government," he said, "has called for $2,000,000,000 from the country as a whole. It must have it and it is going to get it. The loan could be pro rated among the banks, but this would be very unwise, as the banks must be kept liquid to meet the demands of trade."

N. P. Hallowell, vice chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, explained that his committee had been formed primarily to create a large class of new investors, taking it for granted that the wealthy would subscribe in any case. Unfortunately the latter have not responded satisfactorily.

"Employees are pledging their earnings a year in advance in order to buy the bonds," he said, "and men with big incomes should do likewise regardless of the amount of cash they may have in the bank just now. Very few subscriptions have been received from bankers and brokers on their own account."

Mr. Hallowell predicted that the second loan will go easier than the first, pointing out that the savings banks deposits in England have increased $80,000,000 since the first British loan.

Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, who called the meeting, insisted that the people of this country are still dreaming and do not realize that the United States is at war.

"We cannot go into active service," he said, "but we can pay the bills of the young men who fight. We should not be 'slackers' with our wealth. Our wealth will do us no good if we become a province of Germany."

The following committee was appointed to work and assist the Liberty Loan Committee: Edwin Farnham Greene, Philip Dexter, Charles H. Jones, Jacob F. Brown and Junius Beebe.

Collector of the Port Edmund Billings has enlisted his entire force of appraisers, clerks, janitors, and even scrubwomen, more than 500 in all, for the loan. As a result, the customs service subscription has reached a total of $66,350.

Weston has taken $800,000 of the loan, an average of $320 per capita; Nantucket $207,000, an average of $69 per capita.

Lyndonville, Vt., with a population of 1600 and an allotment of $90,000, has taken $240,000 worth of the bonds.

Members of the Dedham Fire Department have voted to subscribe for $2500 worth of Liberty bonds.

Of the employees of the Boston Elevated Company at the close of business yesterday afternoon 4691 had sent in applications for $255,550 worth of bonds.

The officials of the first division, Railway and Mail Service, and the Boston Branch Railway Mail Association have enlisted nearly 80 per cent of the men in these groups in support of the Liberty Loan.

The four-days' campaign of the Boy Scouts for the Liberty Loan netted up to last night $121,250 in the Boston district.

Following are totals to date reported by some of the cities of Massachusetts yesterday: Fall River, $1,718,700; Haverhill, $1,069,000; Lowell, $2,074,900; Lynn, $1,767,000; New Bedford, $3,492,400; Pittsfield, $2,300,000, and Worcester, $6,638,650.

The Italian Columbus Society of Boston has voted to subscribe for $5000 of bonds, and to suspend dues of members who enlist.

The campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds among City of Boston employees, which was launched several days ago by City Collector John J. Curley, yesterday reached the $100,000 mark.

Winners Return Bonds

Winners of the two $50 Liberty bonds, which were auctioned off in the trade room of Chamber of Commerce today, returned the two bonds to the committee in charge with instructions to auction them again at an early date and turn the proceeds over to the Red Cross. The winners were Charles F. Marden and Frank J. Volkman.

FAREWELL TO THE KILTIES FRIDAY

Brig.-Gen. Hugh H. MacLean has wired representatives of the Canadian, Scotch and British societies who are arranging a farewell to be given Col. Percy A. Guthrie, his officers and pipers of the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Overseas Battalion, New Brunswick Kilties, in Mechanics Building on Friday night that he will probably arrive in Boston on Friday morning. He may be accompanied by his son, who is second in command of the battalion.

Reports which have been received from societies in different sections of New England who are cooperating with the allied societies of Greater Boston indicate that there will be at least 1500 persons from out of town participating in the farewell and close to 1000 tickets have already been disposed of in Boston.

In the parade which will precede the concert and reception in Mechanics Building there will be six bands of bagpipers and drummers, at least one military brass band, hundreds of men of the British, Scotch and Canadian societies and officers and men of the United States Army. In Mechanics Building recruiting speeches will be delivered by officers of the Canadian and American armies. The men who enlist for the Canadian Army will be sent to Fredericton, N. B., on Sunday night.

Miss Mary Desmond, who is to sing, telephoned from New York today that among her songs will be "Canada" and some old Scotch ballads. Highland dances will be given by the Kilties.

TWO DELINQUENTS ARE REGISTERED

Four instances of failure to register for the universal service army under the draft act have been disposed of in Boston and the investigation of five more cases is under way, with new names reaching the office of District Attorney George W. Anderson hourly of men supposed to have evaded the registration. Of the four young men arrested yesterday, two proved that they had registered but did not have their cards with them when challenged. The other two gave satisfactory reasons for not having submitted themselves for listing, and after registering they were allowed to go.

VETO MESSAGE ON SALARY INCREASE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In his veto of the bill to increase the salaries of members of the Legislature from $1500 to $2500 a year, Governor Brumbaugh, says a Harrisburg special to the Ledger, made this comment: "We are in a great war. Many sacrifices will be made. Many men will willingly give up time and money for the national good, and it is an inopportune time to approve increased compensation to these representatives."

WOMEN TO PLAN DEFENSE WORK

The women of Massachusetts are to be marshaled for defense work for the nation under the leadership of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who has been appointed chairman for Massachusetts by the Council of National Defense. Mrs. Thayer is working with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and has offices in the suite occupied by this committee at the State House.

She has issued to all State organizations of women a call for a conference at room 370, State House, on Friday, June 15, at 2:30 p. m., at which these organizations shall be represented by their presidents or by proxy. Mrs. Thayer has tried to have this conference committee as representative as possible, and any such organization of women as has not received an invitation is invited to send a representative.

The subjects for consideration, as proposed by the Council of National Defense, are: Registration, food production and conservation, women in industry, child welfare, maintenance of existing social agencies, education, safeguarding of morals at mobilization camps, and Red Cross combined with allied relief.

GUARDING OF WOMEN WORKERS ADVISED

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—In these perilous times, when America is in special need of woman's service, it is well to take the advice of France, already experienced in war, says the Times. She found it necessary to enact a minimum wage law for women, July 15, 1915. She was not blinded to the need for the law by the catastrophes of war.

This was pointed out at the Grand Avenue Temple by Mme. Alice Geubel de la Ruelle, delegate from France to the biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America. She recalled exploitation of woman labor in the making of equipment for the French Army, and warned America against permitting such a thing.

She spoke of the exploitation of women in other lands who were employed in meeting war contracts for equipment, and she advocated an international minimum wage law. No labor law could be truly effective unless it were international, she held.

Mme. De la Ruelle advised distributing the work of equipping our armies among many communities so that no one might be overburdened. She warned the women against discussing peace now. It is, she said, a war against war.

HEAD OF LUTHERAN SYNOD RETIRES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Rev. G. Keller Rubrecht of Milwaukee was elected president of the English Evangelical Lutheran synod of the Northwest to succeed the Rev. A. F. Elmquist of Minneapolis, who has served six consecutive terms and asked to be relieved, says a Fargo special to the Journal. Other officers are the Rev. L. W. Steckel of Albert Lea, Minn., reelected secretary, and J. K. Jenson of Janesville, Wis., reelected treasurer. Retiring President Elmquist, in his message, urged the adoption of a six-year mission program and that the synod indorse the proposed consolidation and unification of the general council, general synod and the united synod.

SHIPPERS DROP FIGHT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans shipping interests have dropped their fight on the proposed increase of 15 per cent in intrastate freight rates, which the railroads are asking, says the Item. Testifying before the Railroad Commission of Louisiana in Baton Rouge recently, L. M. Nicholson, manager of the New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau, said there would be no opposition from the shippers he represented, provided the parity in rates that exists now is maintained.

RECRUITING ON IN SIGNAL CORPS

Northeastern Department Begins Listing 239 Men for Third Division of Field Battalions for September Army

Capt. C. E. Russell of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., Department of the Northeast, announced today that enlistments for the 239 vacancies in the third division of the three field battalions to accompany the National Army of 500,000 to be trained next fall start today at 25 Huntington Avenue. Telegraph operators, radio operators and electricians are specially needed in this division. Each army is accompanied with special branches, such as the aero, radio and engineer corps, and already two of the three necessary battalions for field work and signal work to be added to the civilian army next fall have been enrolled.

Recruiting officers at the Marine Corps headquarters say that the full effect of the campaign to obtain 200 new men in the New England district this week will probably not be felt until toward the close of the week. At present the recruits are coming in about half the numbers that will be necessary to reach the goal. Yesterday 12 men were accepted, double the number obtained on the average good day before the recruiting campaign started. Enlistment figures in the Marine Corps are significant because of the stringent examination, and the rule that no men who show signs of using liquor are taken. Only one applicant in six passes.

An ambulance will be presented to the Ninth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, by Boston Lodge of Elks at the exercises to be held at the Parkman Band Stand on the Common following the Flag Day parade, Thursday afternoon.

Brigadier-General Edwards, commander of the Department of the Northeast, goes to Hartford today to attend a reception and dinner in his honor at the Hartford Club.

Lieut.-Col. Robert L. Howze will arrive today to take his position as chief of staff in the Northeastern Department. Maj. Samuel McP. Rutherford left Chicago last night and will arrive today to assume his duties as department adjutant. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, retired, who was called back into service to serve as department adjutant, will leave today for Washington where he will probably be attached to the general staff corps.

The Harvard authorities officially deny that the Reserve Officers Training Corps will disband after commencement, and announces that the French officers will be in full charge beginning June 22, when the unit goes into barracks for the summer. Capt. Constant Cordier, U. S. A., the commandant, has already been appointed to the general staff at Washington. Capts. W. S. Bowen, C. A. C., and James Shannon, U. S. C., his assistants, and the five noncommissioned officers from the regular Army now training the Harvard unit, will leave for active service.

Secretary of War Baker yesterday notified President Lowell that he thoroughly approved of the plans for the continuation of the training under the French Mission, although no direct prospect of the Harvard men getting commissions at any future time is offered.

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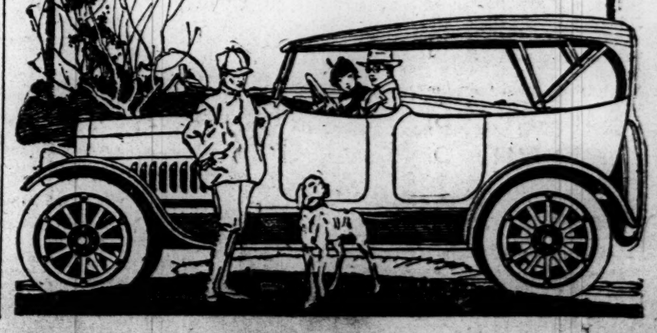

REFORMS URGED IN POLICY OF INSTITUTIONS

Central Howard Association Recommends State Control of Correctional Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Central Howard Association, whose objects are to aid prisoners before and after release, to advocate improved laws for the prevention of crime, and to secure better prisons, reformatories and jails, has some recommendations to make looking forward to a more enlightened policy in penal institutions. They are set forth in the current year-book as follows:

Elimination of the present county jail system and the substitution of State control of all correctional machinery and institutions. The training of police officials to an understanding of human feelings and the purpose of parole and probation legislation. The selection of prison officials for efficiency and business ability, rather than for political considerations.

The selection of under officers with discrimination and ability to see and encourage the best in men, instead of awakening rebellion. A constructive vision and program on the part of the State as to prison construction, administration, industries and training, and as to preparation for citizenship and supervision after release.

The field of the Central Howard Association is the central western states. It reports that in its 16 years it has helped 14,575 prisoners, that in 1916 it assisted 930 applicants.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph Y. Porter, retired, is placed on active military duty.

Maj. Hiram Bingham, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Joseph B. Hyams, quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Charles F. Hunter, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for five days is granted Col. Charles A. Dempsey, retired.

Capt. Edward N. Macon, retired, is relieved from duty on recruiting service.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will accompany candidates for appointment in the Coast Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps to Ft. Monroe: Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, William B. Shedd Jr., Henry W. Teglin, Clair W. Baird, George E. Turner.

BROTHERHOOD OF BUFFALO

QUINCY, Mass.—The State convention of the Brotherhood of Buffalo was held here yesterday when these officers were elected: John Howland of Malden, supreme president; H. W. Currier of Lynn, supreme vice-president; Charles H. Finn of Wollaston, supreme secretary; H. B. Gwinn of Beverly, supreme treasurer; W. P. Kerr of Worcester, supreme past president; C. Snell of Worcester, supreme chaplain; J. D. Ahern of Worcester, supreme marshal; W. F. Hunt of Beverly, supreme trustee for three years; John Thibault of Gloucester, supreme trustee for one year; Judge M. F. Cunningham of Saugus, supreme administrator; Fred Gilbert of Beverly, supreme outside guard; Thomas Brown of Lowell, supreme inside guard; W. F. Farrell of Quincy, supreme ritual committee.

B. & M. MODIFIES PLANS

The Boston & Maine has modified its original plan of cutting off 397 passenger trains in response to protests and proposals from various localities. Changes in the schedules are being constantly made; but, as now planned, 264 trains will be taken off June 25. This represents curtailment as compared with usual summer schedules, and not as compared with spring service. Normally, Boston & Maine's service is increased about 150 trains, or one-sixth, in summer.

JOHN HODGE ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society held at Greenwich, with the Bishop of Southwark in the chair, was addressed by Mr. John Hodge, M. P., Minister of Labor. Mr. Hodge said that speaking, not on behalf of the Government, but as a private citizen, he did not consider that prohibition was within the range of practical politics. Local option was not possible at the moment, he doubted if it could be carried, and therefore the only possible reform seemed to him to be State purchase. Many of his temperance friends, he was aware, said they would have nothing to do with "the accursed thing," but his reply to that was that they were already involved in it. The Exchequer received millions annually from the taxes on beer and spirits and where was the difference between that and State control? The whole country, he considered, was ripe and ready for it. After the war Mr. Hodge said he hoped there would be no return to long hours for public houses.

PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO TALK ON WAR AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is anticipated in Administration circles that the President is to make an important address not only to the people of this country but to the world on Flag Day, Thursday, when he will be the principal speaker at the Monument Ground exercises under the auspices of the Government executive departments.

Secretary Lansing will preside and a chorus of 800 voices from the various departments will sing.

The hope has been expressed in many quarters that the President will explain even more in detail than he did in the Russian note the exact purposes of the United States in the war.

ILLINOIS TO BACK BIG COAL PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The State of Illinois will undertake a project to open and deepen the Big Muddy River in Southern Illinois for the purpose of transporting coal from Murphysboro and other coal fields to the Mississippi River. The recommendation for the improvement is contained in a bulletin from the Rivers and Lakes Commission, and the proposed improvement will cost $1,000,000. Supporters of the plan declare that the move will open the southern coal fields and make cities of the territory the Pittsburghs of the West. The resolution offered by Senator Hewitt has been adopted by the Assembly.

MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR PROHIBITION

National prohibition in the United States during the period of the war was favored unanimously by the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society at their one hundred and thirty-sixth annual convention at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston yesterday. The report of the society's council recommending nation-wide prohibition was ratified by the members without a dissenting vote.

CAMBRIDGE PERMITS VOTED

At its regular meeting last night the Cambridge City Council, by a vote of 9 to 6, granted 31 pony express licenses. A week ago the City Council began the consideration of the licenses and laid the applications on the table for a week with the result that the applications were granted last night. Mayor Rockwood vetoed the ordinance increasing the salaries of superiors and privates in the police and fire departments by $100 a year, and announced that he would recommend an appropriation permitting the increases to become effective on July 1. An ordinance establishing the wages of city employees at $3 a day was passed over the Mayor's veto, as was also the ordinance granting increases to drawtenders and their assistants.

BOSTON MAN CITY MANAGER

WHEELING, W. Va. — George O. Nagle, a former resident of Boston, has been named the first city manager of Wheeling by the newly elected council under a commission form of government. His selection from a large field of candidates was by unanimous vote. He will serve two years. Mr. Nagle from 1900 to 1902 was engaged as street railway expert for the Stone & Webster Corporation of Boston. He came to Wheeling in 1903 as general manager of the Wheeling Traction Company, which position he resigned a year ago.

IN THE LIBRARIES

The application of the word browse to a certain sort of desultory reading, though without dictionary sanction, is of long established use among literary people, who appreciate the cultural value of unhurried, untutored wanderings in a library, without any hampering fixed aim; reading here and there as the author or the subject invites, and lingering—to carry on the figure—wherever the pasturage is rich. Fortunate the child who grows up in such a privilege; fortunate the adult who has at once the taste and opportunity to supply to himself what his childhood may not have vouchsafed. Recognition of the value of this means of culture no doubt lies back of an attractive list of books sent out by the Pratt Institute Public Library, with the announcement the books contained in it have been placed in an alcove in the library building where patrons are invited to "browse" at will. The list is called "The Alcove," and as long as the supply lasts the Pratt library will send it to other libraries which apply. The books are not necessarily of current interest, nor, in many cases, new; but represent what has endured in literature.

Several libraries in South Dakota have had exhibits of bird houses made by boys, and it is hoped to increase this activity throughout the State. The South Dakota Library Bulletin gives a brief list of books in aid of the builders, and information about how to conduct the exhibit may be found in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin for June, 1915, and May, 1916.

Favored among summer schools for librarians is that conducted by the New Jersey Public Library Commission, and supported by the State of New Jersey, which holds its ninth annual session this year at Asbury Park. The course offered is approved by the A. L. A. committee on library training. The school is open only to those who are actually under appointment in New Jersey libraries, but everybody interested in library work is invited to the lectures on special topics, including cataloguing, bulletins, advertising plans, reference books, and the evaluation of book reviews.

Distribution was one of the problems considered by W. Dawson Johnston in his recent address before the public library advertising and publicity conference in St. Paul; distribution, that is, not of books, but of the periodical bulletins of the library. Unlike the average library, which is content to print its catalogues and bulletins and place them where people who come to the library will see them, or the few libraries which expect citizens to pay for them, Mr. Dawson reported that the St. Paul Public Library bulletin of additions, in an edition of 20,000 copies, is distributed not only at the library and its stations, but also in the schools, thus reaching a majority of the homes of the city.

Considering the duty of librarians not only as individuals but as guardians of a public trust, and pointing out some of the ways in which the resources of the public libraries may be turned to patriotic use in the present crisis, the Minnesota Library Commission says:

"Librarians have long maintained that the library is a strong factor in the development of democracy, and our resources will now be tested in the greater demands made upon us.

"Naturally we turn to our chief tool, the books, and must see to it that we have the best available material, not only on the war itself, but on patriotism and citizenship. The List of Books for Patriotic Americans which has been issued by the Publisher's Weekly and distributed to all libraries is stimulating in the many phases of reading it suggests on patriotism, preparedness, citizenship, American history and biography, food conservation, etc.

"The great task which confronts our bread and butter state, of increasing and conserving our food supply is one which will employ the energies of men, women and children, young and old, and here the library may render a real service, through securing and circulating freely books and government bulletins on gardening, food, canning, etc."

Examination for the library training class conducted annually by the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, tests the candidate's knowledge of literature, history, and current events, and stress is laid on culture, personality and common sense. The apprentices selected will agree to give their services without any pay for a period of nine months under conditions of employment similar to those of the regular library staff, and in consideration of the services thus rendered the library will afford the apprentices opportunity to become familiar with the different kinds of work carried on. The pupils receive a month's instruction and practice under each of the assistants in charge of the main departments of the library. The entrance examination will be held on July 3 and the class will begin work in September.

OUTDOOR FLOWER SHOW END EXTENDED

Date for the closing of the outdoor flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the grounds of the Wentworth Institute on Huntington Avenue, has been postponed to one week from today. "Lady Washington day" is being celebrated today, and large displays of this old-fashioned flower are to be seen in one of the many tents that house the showings of rare plants. The "Lady Washington," sometimes called pelagonium, plants were common in the gardens of the latter part of the Nineteenth Century, but to many of the visitors to the show they present an entirely new specimen of garden flower. Edwin S. Webster of Brookline has sent in this display.

William P. Rich, secretary of the society, says that the show is in better condition today than when it started, as the wistaria from Prof. Charles S. Sargent has opened until the bunches hang in huge blossoms festooning the trees. The rhododendrons have bloomed in some cases, and the flowers in general have become more mature.

BUNKER HILL DAY COMMITTEE MEETS

Plans for the Bunker Hill day celebration were perfected last night at a meeting of the committee in G. A. R. Hall, Charlestown. Several additional organizations were listed to appear in the parade, which will start at 2:30 from the corner of Bunker Hill and Elm streets, and will proceed over the following route: Bunker Hill, Main Street, Sullivan Square, Gardner, Sever, Rutherford Avenue, Mishawum, Main, Middlesex, Essex streets, Hancock Square, Maine Street, City Square, Chelsea Street, Bunker Hill, Elm, High streets, Monument Square, west, north and east sides to Wallace Court, where Chief Marshal Megagan and his staff will review the parade.

Immediately following the parade there will be patriotic exercises on the Monument grounds, including addresses by Mayor Curley, former Governor Walsh, former Mayor Fitzgerald, Postmaster Murray and Judge Charles S. Sullivan.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR MIAMI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MIAMI, Fla.—Citizens of Miami, by a majority of 35 votes, have carried an election in favor of $150,000 in school bonds. The money will be used for additions to ward schools and the erection of one new building. It has been stated that, without the additions, 1000 children would be deprived of attendance at school.

AID ASKED FOR HOUSING SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation, arranged by the National Housing and Town Planning Council, recently waited upon Lord Rhondda, president of the Local Government Board, and placed before him resolutions, passed during the last six months at a series of conferences of local authorities, in favor of Government assistance being given toward a national housing scheme for providing suitable accommodation for the working classes after the war. The chairman of the deputation, Mr. Harold Shawcross, and the secretary, Mr. H. R. Aldridge, urged that local authorities should be required to take steps immediately to ascertain the needs of the working classes in their districts, and to take action to carry out an effective scheme for meeting such requirements. They considered that legislation was necessary to enable land to be secured at reasonable prices, and that the Government should help the scheme in some such way as they had assisted munition workers. A proposal was put forward that grants in aid, sufficient to bring the cost of cottages down to the prices at which they could have been built before the war, should be made. The deputation also advocated a great scheme on garden city lines, with ample garden room to each house.

Lord Rhondda, in reply, said he considered the housing question as the most important one with which his department had to deal. In commenting on the fact that a sum of £20,000,000 had been mentioned in the memorandum sent in, Lord Rhondda asked if any estimate as to the number of houses required had been formed.

In answer Mr. Shawcross said that it had been estimated that to overtake the lack of building during the war, and to clear away all slum properties, it would be necessary to build about 160,000 houses a year for 10 years following the war, in order to provide sanitary houses for the working classes.

Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, proposed that the memorandum which had been placed before Lord Rhondda should also be sent to the Scottish Housing Committee for their consideration. He thought that English and Scottish bodies might help each other in some way so as to bring about a more perfect scheme. The Royal Commission in Scotland, he said, was still sitting, and he did not propose to take any steps until their report was in his hands, but he greatly appreciated the valuable information which the present deputation had collected.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, said it had been intimated that after the war there would be a shortage of some 500,000 houses. He thought the Government could give the best help by financial assistance, partly in the form of a free grant of money towards the building of the houses and partly by providing for a cheap rate of money.

In thanking the deputation for the most useful information which they had put before him, Lord Rhondda promised to give his best attention to the important subject of housing. He wished to assure them that the department for which he was responsible fully realized the importance of it, and they could rely on a most sympathetic consideration being given to it.

MADAME CARRENO PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mme. Teresa Carreno, one of the most famous of pianistes, and for more than 50 years a favorite in Europe and America, passed away in this city yesterday.

Mme. Carreno was a native of Caracas, Venezuela. She had spent 18 years in the United States and regarded herself as an American. At an early age she developed her talent as a pianiste and studied under Louis Gottschalk and Georg Matthias, a pupil of Chopin.

Her last tour of American cities was made in 1915. In the spring of the present year she appeared for a brief season with the Philharmonic Society. At one time in her professional career she became widely known as an opera singer under Maurice Strakosch, but in 1889 she deserted opera and again appeared as a pianiste.

GERMANY SEIZING STEAMER SUPPLIES

Germany is seizing all supplies, foods, clothing and silver or nickelware on board steamers held up or sunk at sea, according to officers and crew of the Danish steamer Alexandra, which reached an Atlantic port yesterday after leaving Copenhagen on Dec. 8, 1916, and being held up at Stettin, Germany, for almost six months. Three hours after sailing from Copenhagen, the officers say, a German destroyer overhauled them and ordered the steamer to proceed to Stettin. After arriving at the German port the boat was given a minute investigation.

Several hundred tons of iron on board, consigned to United States business interests, were seized and the steamer held until May 10. Stores of wood pulp and skins were not touched. Just before leaving Stettin two more Danish steamers were captured and brought alongside the Alexandra, they said, and the crews of the other steamers put aboard it.

The Germans are taking those supplies which they condemn for use by others and confiscating the silverware in order to refine the nickel, they declared. Some cases where the crews were obliged to surrender their shoes for use in Germany were reported, they said. The owners of the steamer estimate their total loss for this act of the German Government at about $100,000.

FARMERS WANT DRY STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The most important action calling for the suppression of the liquor traffic during the war that has been taken on the Pacific Coast recently was that of a State-wide conference of farmers of California, held in San Francisco, which unanimously favored the prohibition of the manufacture of grain into liquor.

The conference also strongly opposed the existence of saloons in farming districts on the ground that they are a source of demoralization among farm laborers.

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In Adam, Patrician and Sheraton designs, displayed in cases of Imported Seal Grain Leatherette with linings of blue velvet and silk.
Most acceptable and appropriate wedding gifts may be chosen in this opportune sale.

NOTES ON POLITICS

It may be said that the position of the French Cabinet has considerably strengthened since Parliament last met. There was then a disposition to give M. Ribot and his colleagues a fair trial and this confidence has been rewarded. M. Painlevé, the Minister for War, has justified the good opinion of progressive Frenchmen by his bold and rapid handling of the problem of the high command. He began by instituting the office of Chief of the Headquarters Staff, similar to that which Sir William Robertson fills in England. Having established this new delimitation of powers as a basis of action, he then proceeded to place the man in whom all France has the most confidence at the head of the French armies of the North and the Northeast, while reserving as close military adviser to the Government and as General Pétain's representative in Paris, General Foch, who has earned for himself a considerable military reputation in this war. From the point of view of military administration, therefore, M. Ribot's Cabinet is in a strong position. The same cannot be said regarding the Ministry of Supply. M. Violette does not seem to have won the confidence of the public, but the man who could please everybody in the present economic situation would indeed be a marvel, and it must be remembered that even M. Herriot, during his short term of office, did not escape merciless criticism. The next two months, during which the French Parliament will sit continuously, promise to be exceptionally full of important business. The submarine menace will undoubtedly occupy much of the deputies' time and attention.

The increasing closeness of contact between politics and industry, wherein the tendency is for the Government to seek to exercise some determinative control over business rather than business over the Government, is well illustrated in the California oil situation. The Government withdrew from entry large areas of oil land in order that the Navy might have an adequate future supply of fuel oil, and has charged various individuals and corporations with gaining possession of oil lands illegally. It is charged by the oil interests, on the other hand, that this procedure of the Government has caused such a restriction in the production of oil that an oil famine is threatened. The result is that at the present time all three basic departments of the Federal Government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial, are engaged in an attempt to settle the controversy in its various phases; and in addition, the State of California, which has heretofore been represented in the dispute only by its Mining Bureau, has entered the contest by having its Public Utilities Commission begin an investigation of the situation.

A great and far-reaching practical step toward the creation of a British Commonwealth has been taken. The novel constitutional machinery which has for so many weeks been at work in the heart of the Empire, and which some, though a steadily dwindling number of, people viewed as a doubtful experiment, is to be incorporated in the permanent organization of the Empire. The meetings of the Imperial Cabinet are to be an annual institution, whether in war or peace, for the purpose of considering imperial relations, interests and difficulties. This decision is indeed momentous, full of promise for the unity and development of a great Commonwealth.

It is interesting to note that the Committee on the Staffing of Government departments in its interim report to the Prime Minister, in which it deals with the overlapping arising out of the formation of so many new departments, makes strong representations as to the desirability of restoring to the Treasury full control over Government appointments. Those who have so constantly deplored the loss of this control have hitherto preached in the wilderness.

Victory for the Hill-Wheeler City Local Option Bill in New York State is described by antisaloon workers as a triumph for Governor Whitman's political courage and leadership. He backed the bill from the first, and was so insistent that a substitute bill failed The liquor interests and their political allies, says State Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, realize so thoroughly how fatal it would be to have the public comprehend how fully the bill was a victory of the Christian temperance citizenship, that they will do their utmost through misrepresentation to give the impression that the league, as the nonpartisan and nonsectarian agency of the temperance movement, had nothing to do with it.

At last the decks have been cleared for a settlement of the Irish question, and the destiny of Ireland is in the hands of her own people. It rests with her to make or mar her future. Not so many years ago the temper of both the English and the Irish made such a consummation impossible, and the man who ventured to conjecture that a time would come when England would be more ready to grant Home Rule than Ireland would be willing to accept it, would have been looked upon as an idle dreamer. There is reason to hope that the basis for discussion will speedily mature into one for lasting settlement. The advantage of the proposed convention is that it provides an opportunity for an equal representation of every class by its interests and point of view. Imagination, in which Irishmen are not lacking, and bold initiative, aided by the sympathetic attitude of England, can now accomplish great things.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the Jones Galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum an important and unique collection of war photographs is being shown. The exhibition serves to illustrate the immense use to which photography has been put in the present war; as Lord Derby said at the opening ceremony, such an exhibition has never before been seen and never will be, he hopes, again. The exhibits represent practically all of the Allied nations; Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Japan. They illustrate war from its technical and pictorial sides. They also lift the curtain on some of the cruelties and tragedies of war. Probably the most interesting pictures are those which show the work of the flying men in modern warfare; a remarkable photograph taken from the air is that of the Egyptian Pyramids. The Russian photographs include some interesting pictures of Galician folk and scenery. The Polish facial type, in contrast with the Russian and the German, is very noticeable, in fact the numerous races which these photographs present side by side, adds another, if perhaps a secondary interest, to the exhibition. The photographs are so numerous and are so worthy of individual attention that it is impossible to make anything but a cursory examination of them in a single visit. Fortunately the exhibition is to remain open for a little while, and more photographs are to be added from time to time, in order to keep it wholly up-to-date.

ALLOTMENTS IN ENGLISH MIDLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England—An interesting report of the Allotments and Small Holdings Association of England was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. New, at the annual meeting of the association in Birmingham. Much useful work had, so the report stated, been done in a difficult year. The war at first seemed to deprive the allotments movement of some of its keenest workings, but shortage of food and rising prices had brought in an enormous number of applications for small pieces of land. In the Midland district there were about 15,000 allotments, as compared with about 5000 before the war; these were divided into 38 associations, all affiliated to the original society. Their association said the chairman, had been the first of its kind in the country. It was founded in 1883 and had been since then engaged in the work of promoting the extension of allotments and small holdings, and had given much attention to the possibilities of intensive culture. The Board of Agriculture had made it known that the land under cultivation by new small holders, equal to a strip three miles wide from Birmingham to London, was better cultivated at the present time than ever before. The work in the Birmingham district had been very successful and arrangements had been made for a considerable extension of the Birmingham work. It was expected that the Midland Allotments Federation would be inaugurated almost immediately, and would represent an area comprising at least 15,000 allotments. It was important that that large number of allotment holders, who provided more than £75,000 worth of garden produce for those dependent on them and who required annually at least £15,000 worth of manures, seeds and other necessaries, should have the opportunity of combining for the protection of their interests and the cooperative purchase of what they required. The war and the lessons taught by it had made it clear that the land must produce far more grain than it had done for many years. Many new workers would be needed to bring that about and new houses with gardens must be built to accommodate them and their families. The lessons of the war must not be forgotten in the great reconstruction which would follow the conclusion of peace and the association would still be able to render national service by continuing its work for small cultivators and applicants for land. In conclusion the speaker said that the prospects for men who required land for cultivation were never better than at present and the outlook for the work of the association was promising.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Burdett Ford of New York City, who will be one of the special commissioners of the War Council of the Red Cross to be sent to Europe, to report on conditions and arrange for the work which the council plans to do with the $100,000,000 it is about to raise, is one of the leading city planners of the United States. With the very best of training, received at Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, he began a professional career as architect in Boston in 1901. Five years later he was called to New York, to one of the finest firms there, in which he is now a partner. His specialty being those phases of construction of edifices which relate to environment and setting, he naturally came to be a consultant on questions of urban improvement, and the planning of civic centers; and in this capacity he has served many of the towns and cities of the country and shaped some of the largest reconstructions of community life yet undertaken in the United States. Professional honors and duties have come to him as matter of course, and in the city planning organizations of the country he has held important administrative and editorial positions. Coincident with this form of recognition has been a demand for his advice from all kinds of civic and esthetic leagues, and from urban reformers of all sorts. In the reconstruction of communities in France and Belgium, in which the Red Cross plans to share with its funds and expert advice, he will prove to be unusually competent.

Rear-Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., just promoted to that post by President Wilson, not on the basis of age or length of service but on his record as a brilliant and versatile member of his profession, is credited with having seen more sea duty than any other man on the Navy's active list. When he left Annapolis in 1879 he was assigned to the Yantic and went to sea. Later he found much of his time devoted to the coast survey work carried on by the hydrographic office. It was his good fortune to be with Admiral Dewey in the Philippines and to be the agent through whom Spain surrendered her forts on Corregidor Island. In 1913 when the Atlantic fleet with some of the finest of the newer vessels of the Navy visited Europe he was in command of the dreadnought Delaware. Then, at the request of Colonel Goethals he was detailed to the Isthmian Canal Zone to be marine superintendent. On giving up the post in 1915 he went to sea again. Recently he has been serving on the General Naval Board.

Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works in the Conservative Ministry of the Dominion of Canada, has temporarily relinquished the post, while a commission which he has called for investigates the validity of findings made against him for alleged malfeasance in office while in political power in the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Rogers accompanied the Premier to London, and shared in the recent consideration of imperial problems; a fact that has drawn the fire of the Liberal press of the Dominion, and hastened his latest move for vindication by a competent public tribunal. Mr. Rogers is a native of Quebec, who first won standing as a business man in Ontario and Manitoba prior to entering on a political career at Winnipeg, which carried him to the Cabinet of that Province, and ultimately into the Dominion Ministry.

Edward Percy Stebbing, F. L. S., F. Z. S., F. R. G. S., is lecturer in forestry and head of the forestry department in the University of Edinburgh. He has held various important forestry posts in the Indian Government, first being appointed assistant conservator of forests in the Indian forest service in 1893. A few years later he was made deputy conservator and he has served twice as forest entomologist to the Government of India. At one time he was the acting superintendent of the Indian Museum in Calcutta and for three years held the post of forest geologist to the Government of India and was a member of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College. During the present war he served as transport officer at Salonika with a unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Mr. Stebbing was the first editor of the Indian Forest publications. He has also written a great deal on insects. His last publication was a book on British forestry, published last year.

Samuel E. Tillman, a colonel of the United States Army on the retired list, and formerly a professor in the United States Military Academy at West Point, has been named as superintendent of that school. He is a fine type of the broadly educated military man, and has the intellectual capacity and training to lead in any reconstruction of the curriculum and methods of training of officers which the world war has made necessary. Yale some years ago gave him an honorary degree in recognition of his ability and as testimony to the high service he had rendered during his years of instruction at West Point in the fields of physics and chemistry. When not teaching at West Point, either as assistant or as full professor, Colonel Tillman has on different occasions aided the Government on exploring expeditions where the goal was discovery of new facts about nature, sometimes in the realm of geology and sometimes in that of astronomy. Thus in 1874 he went out to Tasmania to observe the transit of Venus. The appointment he has just received is somewhat unusual in its significance inasmuch as he is taken from the retired list and also because he is the soldier-teacher and not the soldier-warrior.

CALL FOR REGULAR ARMY ENLISTMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker made the following announcement:

"The Cavalry, Engineers, Coast Artillery, Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps of the Regular Army have already been brought to war strength. Forty-five thousand recruits are needed at once to complete the new regiments of Infantry and Field Artillery. Twenty-five thousand additional recruits are desired at the earliest practicable date to fill vacancies in order that the war strength of 300,000 men may be maintained.

"Facilities are in readiness for placing 70,000 men under proper training. Any delay in obtaining this number will necessarily cause a loss of valuable time.

"It is the earnest wish of the War Department that 70,000 single men between the ages of 18 and 40 who have no dependents and who are not engaged in profession or trades vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, be enlisted in the regular Army before June 30."

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Food Bill

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The President has asked members of the Senate Agricultural Committee to hasten action on the food bill, which the Administration hopes to see passed with such provisions as will give practically complete control of the Nation's staple food supply. The President gives as a reason for their early consideration the possibility that foreign nations will begin to bid against each other for American food, with the result that attractive prices will be offered and food producers and handlers will resent interference on the part of the American Government. It is suspected that the food lobby in Washington is not unacquainted with reasons for the delay, and that it is not unprepared to offer many reasons for further delay. Thus the President is even now perhaps arrayed against the food lobby, and the question is whether Congress will listen to the lobby or to the President, backed by the public. The food bill must, of course, be carefully considered from many angles, and this takes time; but there is no reason why it should take as much time as was taken to pass the conscription bill. If full advantage is to be taken of this year's crops, the conservation machinery must have time to get into smooth running order before the crops come in.

Disloyalty in the Schools

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—The public school system of Milwaukee is honeycombed with disloyalty. No good, nothing except harm, can be done by closing our eyes to this patent fact. Prudence and patriotism alike demand that we take the issue out into the open and discuss it frankly. Alienism stalks daily into the public schoolhouses of the city and drops its poison into these American melting pots. One employee of the school board, in charge of an important department of training in the schools, has called the United States "a nation of cowards" and has made it plain that in thought and feeling his allegiance is to Germany. Another employee of the board, a professional man, but not an educator, refused to salute the Stars and Stripes at school exercises. Still another has repeatedly denounced the Government at Washington for the reason, in effect, that it has not served Germany's purposes no matter at what sacrifice of life and honor. Some Milwaukee school principals have gone so far in their partisanship for Germany that they have aspersed the word of our Government. The conduct of other principals has been peculiar and suspicious, to say the least. Teachers of German have abused our Government and refused to salute our flag. The public schools of Milwaukee cannot be what they should be so long as any officer of the board, any principal or any teacher whose disloyalty has been made clear is retained in the service. American schools and those in charge of them must represent undiluted Americanism. It is plain, moreover, that instruction in the German language has long been abused and perverted, that it has been devoted to a campaign of foreignism dangerous to America.

RINDGE SCHOOL GRADUATION

Graduation exercises were held at the Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, last night. Sixty-eight members of the senior class received diplomas from Wendell D. Rockwood, Mayor of Cambridge. An entertainment was given and classes were shown at work in the shop building, the science building and the Washington building. First honors were awarded to Herbert A. Nelson and second to Carl F. Hansson. Howard E. Danforth was awarded the Albert L. Ware prize for excellence in machanical drawing. Six of the graduates have already enlisted in some branch of the military service.

OHIO INCREASE IN CROP ACREAGE

CLEVELAND, O.—A report to Governor Cox shows a large increase in the acreage of state institutions now under cultivation and bearing crops, the comparisons being between figures for 1913, 1916 and this year, says the Plain Dealer.

By intensive farming as many acres as possible are being "double cropped." In 1913 the total acreage used for garden and truck farming by all state institutions was 860½. In 1916 the total was 1116 and this year the actual acres are 1921, but because of double cropping, the crop acreage is 2144.

In field cultivation the state institutions have 1349 acres in field corn, 417 in wheat, 399 in oats. In garden cultivation there are 343 acres of sweet corn and 507½ acres of potatoes. The Cleveland State Hospital at Newburg has 39 crop acres this year for garden cultivation, the field acres being 32, an increase of over 22 in 1916 and 17 in 1913.

WANAMAKERS | WANAMAKERS

"Womanalls" are Here!

The Feminine of "Overalls"

They will be posed by some of our young women, and motion pictures shown of their varied uses.

In the Auditorium Every Day This Week at 3:15 o'clock

Miss Edith M. Burtis will lecture.

In England garments similar to "Womanalls" are being extensively worn — in the home, in the field, in the factory, in outings and sports, by women bus drivers, taxi drivers, motorwomen and conductors on trains and railroads.

In Canada "Womanalls" have found great favor, the stores selling them in many districts.

In the United States they are just beginning to become known.

The National Suffrage Service of Agriculture has adopted a "Womanalls" model, and

In New York It Is Exclusively at Wanamaker's

"Womanalls" are thoroughly feminine clothes that recognize in their design the patriotic necessity of woman's work during war time. We have had them on sale for some time, trying them out, and having been "proved out" by women, we are now ready to announce them to our patrons.

The National Suffrage "Womanall" model is in heavy chambray with its embroidered emblem on the sleeve at $5; a three-piece suit of the same material, consisting of skirt, trousers and bodices, $6.75.

A one-piece dress of a cotton cheviot, suitable for housework, which does away with flapping skirts, is $5.

Unbleached canvas womanalls are the patriotic preserve, the woman who cans her own and her neighbors vegetables and fruits — saving everything from waste, $3.25.

Khaki and Chinese blue heavy cotton womanalls are for the soldier of the soil who each day plays in her garden that she may have bountiful crops for the relief of the world's food scarcity, $3.25.

Gingham womanalls are for the garden, for the house, the tennis court, the golf links, or an energetic hike, $5.75.

Womanalls of striped taffeta and polka-dot foulards are for the cosy luncheon, the luxurious hours of gossip by the fire after the day's work, for the exercising of one's muscles at tennis or golf, $17.50.

Third floor, Old Bldg., Exhibition, Auditorium. First Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

HANAN

SOME one name, as a rule, predominates as a symbol and synonym of all that is worthy and honorable in its field. Amongst shoes this distinction is widely conceded to HANAN. Not merely because they have made shoes so long, but because they have always made them so well. These ten cities have HANAN stores. Others have agencies. If none of these is near you, write for a catalogue containing directions for fitting.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo

HANAN & SON

Authoritative Opening Showing of

Midsummer Millinery

Reviewing Best Ideas of Paris

WITH JUNE now in full swing and more than a promise of warmer weather in the air, the thoughts of the fashionable woman turn naturally to the Millinery she will take with her for her summer sojournings.

You will find at Loeser's every smart idea that Paris has sponsored. You will find many styles distinctly American. You will be delighted with the beauty of every Hat shown, and most of all with their becomingness and moderation of price.

Every Hat Practical as Well as Smart

You will be impressed by one fact about all these beautiful, these extremely smart Hats—that they are so **practical.**

They will stand the hard service of summer, indeed they seem to have kept practical good service unswervingly in view through all their extreme beauty and undoubted good fashion.

You will have a revelation of the possibilities of fashion when fashion bears good service in mind when you inspect these marvels of the milliner's art.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

L. S. Plaut & Co.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Announce

This Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Three Important Events:

A Sale of Women's Summer Frocks

A Sale of Glove Silk Underwear

A Sale of Men's Shirts at 85c

Unusual Values

Obtained Through Large Special Purchases

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis.

Werner & Werner

QUALITY CORNER ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH SAINT LOUIS

American Lady — The American Lady Brand Canned Fruits, Vegetables and other Food Products are fully eligible for advertisement in this paper. Each particular variety represents the most careful selection. Ask your grocer for this brand.

HAAS-LIEBER GROCERY COMPANY

2ND AND OLIVE, ST. LOUIS

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.

Seventh at St. Charles — St. Louis — Ninth at Pine

$3.00 and $2.00 Hats

Silk Hats $6.00

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KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

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Offer just the apparel that you want either greatly reduced, or, owing to special purchase, specially priced!

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CHAPMAN BROS. CLOTHES CLEANERS

SPECIALISTS IN DRY CLEANING

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3100 to 3112 Arsenal Street, ST. LOUIS

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE EASTERN CLUBS WINNERS

Pittsburgh Is Only Western Club in the National League Able to Win a Game From a Representative of the East

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C 1917	P C 1916
Philadelphia	27	15	.643	.568
New York	27	16	.628	.535
Chicago	29	22	.569	.490
St. Louis	25	22	.532	.420
Cincinnati	23	29	.442	.468
Brooklyn	17	23	.425	.619
Boston	16	23	.410	.476
Pittsburgh	16	30	.348	.444

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 0.
New York 10, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.

Only one of the western clubs in the National Baseball League was able to win from an eastern club in that circuit Tuesday afternoon, and it took 11 innings to accomplish the victory. The winning club was Pittsburgh, which defeated Boston by a score of 5 to 4.

Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn were the other league winners, the first named defeating St. Louis 4 to 0, while the champions also secured a shutout by defeating Cincinnati 2 to 0. New York won by defeating the Chicago Club 10 to 6.

PITTSBURGH BEATS BOSTON BRAVES, 5-4

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Nationals won the final game of their series with the Boston Braves here Tuesday afternoon by a score of 5 to 4. It took 11 innings to decide the contest.

The game was marked by heavy hitting and rather loose fielding, an error by Smith in the eleventh inning being responsible for the scoring of the winning run. No less than six pitchers were used, Boston trying four and the home team two. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	16	1
Boston	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Cooper, Jacobs and W. Wagner; Allen, Ragan, Tyler, Barnes and Tragesser, Gowdy. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—2h. 29m.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 4-0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rixey was effective with men on bases, while his team mates bunched hits in the seventh and eighth innings here Tuesday, and Philadelphia shut out St. Louis, 4 to 0.

In the seventh, with none out, Whitted tripled and Luderus was passed. Niehoff hit into a double play but Whitted was held at third. Killifer was passed and went to third when Ames made a wild pitch, Whitted scoring. Rixey doubled, scoring Killifer. Philadelphia got two more in the eighth, when Cravath and Whitted singled and Luderus tripled. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—Rixey and Killifer; Ames, Horstman and Livingston. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—2h.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CHICAGO CLUB, 10-6

CHICAGO, Ill.—New York defeated Chicago 10 to 6 here Tuesday in the final game of the series. Seaton's unsteadiness in the first inning gave the visitors a three-run lead, and they bunched hits off Hendrix in the third inning, gaining two more runs.

Schupp lost control in Chicago's half of the third, and the locals scored four runs by bunching hits behind bases on balls. Schupp again became unsteady in the fifth inning, and Chicago tied the score on two bases on balls and two infield outs. New York won the game in the sixth with five runs. Score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	12	0
Chicago	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	11	4

Batteries—Schupp, Tesreau and Rariden; Seaton, Hendrix, Ruether and Elliott. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—2h. 8m.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—Brooklyn bunched the few hits they made off Mitchell in the first and eighth innings and won from Cincinnati here Tuesday 2 to 0.

In six innings the first man up for Cincinnati got on base, but his team mates were unable to drive him around. Marquard was tight in pinches. Score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	5	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2

Batteries—Marquard, Cadore and Meyers, Miller, Mitchell and Wingo. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—1h. 38m.

MRS. GAVIN LEADS BIG FIELD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. W. A. Gavin made her first appearance in tournament golf here Tuesday at Great Neck, where she led a field of 40 women players with a gross of 89. She also won the contest against Bogey, finishing 3 down. Mrs. Victor von Schlagel was the winner of the low net with 103, 14, 94.

VOSHELL GAINS VICTORY IN CLUB TENNIS TOURNEY

National Indoor Champion in the Round Before Semifinal as Result of Fine Play

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Voshell, United States indoor lawn tennis champion, secured a place in the round before the semifinal in the Terrace Club of Flatbush patriotic lawn tennis tournament Tuesday. In the second round, Voshell defeated Robert Shearer by a score of 6—0, 6—4, and in the third he eliminated Dr. W. A. Ross at 6—1, 6—4. Friday afternoon he will face Count Otto Salm for a place in the semifinal brackets.

Harold Taylor defeated Gerald Donaldson Jr., in the same round by a score of 6—2, 1—6, 6—2, in a match that was featured by clever volleying and hard smashing. Taylor had better control, however, and, after Donaldson had made his bid in the second set, Taylor speeded up his strokes and took the third set and the match.

George Throckmorton was another player to come through to the round before the semi-final, defeating George Strickland by a score of 6—1, 6—3. Throckmorton smothered many shots from midcourt by his sharp volleying. The summary:

TERRACE CLUB'S PATRIOTIC OPEN SINGLES

Second Round

S. H. Voshell defeated Robert Shearer, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round

S. H. Voshell defeated Dr. W. A. Ross, 6—1, 6—4.

Harold Taylor defeated Gerald Donaldson Jr., 6—1, 1—6, 6—2.

George Throckmorton defeated George Strickland, 6—1, 6—3.

Charles Clammers defeated Harry Roberts, 6—2, 6—1.

W. Hartye defeated E. H. Davis, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES

First Round

Count Otto Salm and Ingo Hartmann defeated George Strickland and J. Anderson, 6—4, 6—2.

Alexander Cunningham and H. Anton defeated P. L. Kynaston and C. V. Day, 6—4, 6—2.

BONHAG IS ASKED TO RETURN PRIZE FOR MILE WALK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. V. Bonhag, former distance champion, has been ordered to return the first prize he won in capturing the one-mile walk at the recent N. Y. A. C. games, by order of the registration committee of the Metropolitan Association, which met here Tuesday evening. Bonhag represented the N. Y. A. C., when he was registered as an "unattached" athlete with the local association.

William Kyronen and J. F. Hackman of the Kaleva Athletic Club were both on the stand relative to the supposed frameup of the Bronx to City Hall race in 1916, in which Kyronen defeated Kolehmainen.

Kyronen testified that there was no truth to the stories. However, he did declare that Kolehmainen asked him to slow up a little in the last mile of the journey and to make the fight for first prize a sprint one. The committee was satisfied and dismissed the charge.

FORMER MANAGER BRINGS LAW SUIT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Michael Donlin, deposed manager of the Memphis baseball team, through Attorney P. M. Canale, has filed suit in the Chancery Court against the Memphis Baseball Association seeking to recover the remainder of the salary called for by his contract from the time he was discharged until the end of the season. The amount Donlin asks for is $1600. Donlin's contract for a year called for $1600. Donlin, in the bill, alleged breach of contract on the part of the managers. Donlin was discharged by the Memphis team on May 28, following a game here the previous day, when Donlin, by attempting to pitch, according to officials of the Memphis club, made a farce out of the game. Donlin is now in New York.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P C
Newark	26	15	.634
Providence	27	17	.614
Rochester	26	19	.578
Toronto	25	19	.568
Baltimore	26	20	.565
Buffalo	18	29	.383
Montreal	15	27	.357
Richmond	15	32	.319

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Providence

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	x	5	5	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	9	3

At Toronto

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	x	4	13	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

At Rochester

First Game

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	4	8	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	2

Second Game

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	3	4	4
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

At Richmond

First Game

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Baltimore	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	8	13	3
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	10	1

Second Game

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Richmond	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	9	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	9	0

GAMES TODAY

Newark at Providence.
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Baltimore at Richmond.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 6, Minneapolis 3.

EXTRA INNING RECORD BROKEN

Washington and Cleveland Baseball Clubs Play 16 Innings Without Either Club Being Able to Secure a Victory

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C 1917	P C 1916
Chicago	33	16	.673	.478
Boston	29	15	.659	.521
New York	25	20	.556	.543
Cleveland	26	25	.510	.620
Detroit	21	24	.467	.510
St. Louis	18	27	.400	.438
Washington	17	29	.370	.542
Philadelphia	15	28	.349	.333

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston-St. Louis, postponed.
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 2, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

A new season's record was made in the American League baseball championship race Tuesday afternoon when the Washington and Cleveland clubs played 16 innings. Neither club was able to secure a victory, the game being called with the score 2 all. The longest previous game was played May 30 when New York and Philadelphia went 15 innings.

Only two other games were played in this league yesterday as the Boston-St. Louis contest at Boston was postponed. New York won a fine uphill contest from Chicago by a score of 4 to 3 in 12 innings and Detroit defeated Philadelphia, 3 to 2.

NEW YORK TAKES CHICAGO CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After Baker tied the score for New York with a ninth-inning home run, coming with Pipp on base, New York defeated Chicago in the twelfth here Tuesday by a score of 4 to 3. Love, who finished the game for New York, has now pitched 29 consecutive innings without allowing a run. Score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	9	2
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	1

Batteries—Mogridge, Russell, Love and Nunamaker; Cicotte and Schalk. Umpires—Hildebrand, Nallin and O'Loughlin. Time—3h. 5m.

CLEVELAND AND WASHINGTON TIE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington and Cleveland played 16 innings here Tuesday to a 2-to-2 tie, the game being called on account of darkness. Cleveland scored in the fifth and the locals in the seventh, and each added a run in the tenth. Morton and Dumont were relieved by Bagby and Shaw, respectively, in the eleventh after batsmen had been sent in to hit for them.

Shaw passed the first two men to face him, and was taken out in favor of Johnson, who pitched brilliantly for the remainder of the game, allowing but one hit and striking out eight men.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	R	H	E
Cleveland,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	0
Washington,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	1

Batteries—Morton, Bagby and O'Neill, Billings; Dumont, Shaw, Johnson and Ainsmith. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—3h. 38m.

DETROIT DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 3-2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A poor throw by Witt of Heilman's grounder allowed Young to score the run which decided Tuesday's game in Detroit's favor, 3 to 2.

Mitchell was very effective except in the third inning, when two hits, a sacrifice, an out and an error gave Philadelphia two runs. Cobb made two triples in four times at bat.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	7	2
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Mitchell and Spencer; Schauer and Schang. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans. Time—1h. 35m.

GOWDY JOINS GUARD JULY 15

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Catcher H. H. Gowdy of the Boston Braves received official word here Tuesday that he must join the Ohio National Guard July 15. He notified Manager G. T. Stallings he would leave the Braves July 1, in New York.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 3, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 13, Birmingham 1.
Little Rock 9, New Orleans 3.
Memphis 3, Mobile 0.
Memphis 6, Mobile 3.

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WOMEN'S TENNIS AT CRESCENT A. C. WELL UNDER WAY

Rapid Progress Made in Patriotic Tourney—Mrs. Le Roy and Mrs. Hitchins Come Through

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A field of 20 women started play Tuesday in the Crescent Athletic Club's invitation patriotic lawn tennis tournament on the turf courts at Bay Ridge, and by the end of the day only eight players came through the first two rounds.

The feature match of the day saw Mrs. de Forest Candee of the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, lose to Mrs. Robert Le Roy, by a score of 6—4, 7—5. Miss Gladys Dowling, from Brooklyn, won two matches, defeating Miss Adèle Bull in the first round at 6—3, 6—1, and then defeating Miss Jessie Gott by a score of 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, winner of the Middle States tournament last week and champion of Mexico, also advanced through two rounds, first vanquishing Mrs. M. B. Huff, at 6—2, 6—1, and disposing of Miss Marie Holmes by a score of 6—0, 6—2. Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, runner-up in the Middle States tourney, defeated Miss Amy Karper, at 6—0, 6—3, and Miss Caroma Winn won her match from Mrs. Theodore Sohst, at 6—1, 6—1. Mrs. L. Manheimer defeated Miss Bertha Sexton in a hard match at 6—2, 6—4, and Miss Edith Roberts came through by the default of Miss Helene Pollak.

The Crescent courts were soft and slow and the bounds were slightly erratic at times. This was particularly so in the case of the two matches in which Mrs. Hitchins engaged, for she makes great use of her severe chop stroke, and neither Mrs. Huff nor Miss Holmes was able to handle her returns with any certainty. The champion of Mexico relied mostly upon a back-court game, placing her drives well down the court and scoring frequent aces with shots that hit the lines.

Mrs. Le Roy was at her best against Mrs. Candee, driving a low, fast ball, both on fore and backhand and venturing to the net occasionally for full volleying shots across fore court. Mrs. Candee was a bit unsteady on her ground strokes, overdriving the base line far too often, but for all that she played with such determination when she went to the net that Mrs. Le Roy was never easy until she had won the final point.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB'S WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SINGLES

First Round

Miss Jessie Gott defeated Miss Bessie Holden, by default.

Miss Gladys Dowling defeated Miss Adele Bull, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Marie Holmes defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, by default.

Mrs. C. V. Hitchins defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Amy Harper, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. Theodore Sohst, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. de Forest Candee, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Dowling defeated Miss Gott, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Hitchins defeated Miss Holmes, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Ethel Tyndale defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, by default.

Mrs. L. Manheimer defeated Miss Bertha Sexton, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Edith Roberts defeated Miss Helene Pollak, by default.

PLAY ADVANCES AT WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON, Del.—Most of the favorites survived the first and second rounds in singles of the woman's Delaware State patriotic lawn tennis tournament, played at the Wilmington Country Club Tuesday. The best match of the day was that in which Mrs. J. S. Taylor of Wilmington defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, world's champion, won from Miss Margaret Taylor of New York in the second round by default.

NEW AUTO RECORD MADE

LINCOLN, Neb.—Arthur Klein set a new world's automobile record for 25 miles on a half-mile dirt track here Tuesday by driving the distance in 30m. 47s. The formed record, 32m. 47s., was held by William Endicott. The meet was held in connection with the Nebraska semicentennial celebration.

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PICKUPS

Boston went back to seventh place in the National League standing yesterday, Brooklyn moving up into sixth.

Johnson pitched the last five innings for Washington yesterday and struck out eight batsmen and allowed only one hit.

Cincinnati succeeded in getting the first man at bat to first base in six of the nine innings yesterday and yet was unable to score a run.

The Chicago Americans are carrying 23 players on their present eastern trip. Eight of them are pitchers, three are catchers, six infielders and the rest outfielders.

Love finished the New York-Chicago game yesterday without permitting a run thus giving him a record of 29 consecutive innings without being scored on.

Not a Massachusetts team won in the Eastern League yesterday, Connecticut teams winning four of the five games played, with Maine winning the other one.

Driscoll, the Northwestern University all-round star, was tried out at second base by the Chicago Cubs yesterday and made a two-base hit in two times at bat.

Burns and Roush are having a great battle for first place in the National League batting list, the New Yorker now leads the Cincinnati star by one point with an average of .343.

Sergt. W. B. Wisener, drill master for the St. Louis Browns, is to be promoted to first lieutenant or captain according to a telegram received by him from his captain at Dallas, Tex.

Pitcher Schupp of the New York Giants was driven from the box by the Chicago Cubs yesterday but gets the credit of winning the game as his team was ahead when Tesreau assumed the pitching.

Wagner is playing brilliant baseball at third base for Pittsburgh and yesterday did some heavy batting for a day's average of .500. The veteran appears to be a fixture at third for the rest of the season.

Baker of the New York Americans made the only home run secured in either major league yesterday and it came in the ninth inning with a man on base thus tying up the game and giving New York a chance to win later.

Cobb made a big gain on Speaker in the American League batting table yesterday as he made two hits in four times at bat while Speaker failed to hit safely in five trips to the plate. Speaker has now batted .351 for the season against .347 for Cobb.

Extra inning games were popular in the major leagues yesterday there being three in seven games and one of them broke the season's record. The only extra inning contest in the National was 11 innings while one in the American was 16 and the other 12.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
New Haven	18	6	.750
Worcester	14	12	.538
Lawrence	14	12	.538
New London	11	10	.524
Bridgeport	11	14	.440
Portland	11	15	.423
Springfield	9	14	.391
Hartford	8	13	.381

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New London 4, Worcester 1.
Hartford 3, Springfield 2.
Bridgeport 1, Portland 0.
Portland 4, Bridgeport 2.
New Haven 3, Lawrence 2.

GAMES TODAY

Worcester at New London.
Portland at Bridgeport.
Lawrence at New Haven.
Springfield at Hartford.

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SLOW PROGRESS IN WESTCHESTER TENNIS TOURNEY

Exhibition Doubles Match Is the Feature of the Day—Only Three Singles Played

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The exhibition doubles match was the feature of the tennis competition at the Country Club of Westchester Tuesday afternoon. According to schedule it was to have been a day of singles competition, but the singles players did not arrive in force, and this feature of the tournament got away to a slow start. Only three matches were actually played in singles. For this reason the exhibition doubles were given the place of honor. It showed in play four of the most proficient tennis men in the metropolitan section. On one team was F. B. Alexander, former internationalist and H. A. Throckmorton, while the rival pair were K. H. Behr and Robert Le Roy. The honors went to Alexander and Throckmorton after a three-set contest at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Fast playing prevailed at all times. There was more consistency in the play of Trockmorton and Alexander. The former seemed to be steadied by the presence of the veteran Alexander and his tennis showed a smooth quality that was lacking a year ago. Only when Throckmorton tried to smash hard did he fail to prove effective in his stroking. He has yet to learn the art of making smashes from the midcourt while running backward, his attempts yesterday landing the ball most of the time in the net. He more than made up for his faults by his stinging service, and he worked well with Alexander.

The most important of the singles matches was that in which E. H. Binzen defeated Abraham Bassford Jr., 6—3, 6—3. While Bassford handled his opponent's service without difficulty he was unable to follow an advantage to a successful conclusion before the sharp attack which Binzen made at the net. The summaries:

SINGLES—FIRST ROUND

J. S. Myrick defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—2, 6—2.

A. S. Cragin defeated G. S. Groesbeck by default.

Robert Le Roy defeated R. B. Gatcomb by default.

Benjamin Letson defeated H. S. Parker by default.

E. H. Binzen defeated Abraham Bassford Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND

E. H. Binzen defeated Henry Bassford, 6—3, 6—3.

EXHIBITION DOUBLES

F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton defeated Karl Behr and Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

COMMERCE-ENGLISH TOMORROW

Because of the unfavorable conditions, the annual baseball game between the Boston High School of Commerce and the Boston English High School, which was to have been played yesterday afternoon on the Tufts College Athletic Field, Medford, has been put over until tomorrow afternoon.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Wilkesbarre 5, Syracuse 1.
Elmira 10, Harrisburg 5.
Binghamton 9, Reading 3.
Utica 3, Scranton 2.
Utica 4, Scranton 2.

FULTZ TALKS IN BASEBALL SUIT

President of Players' Fraternity Takes Stand and Testifies in Action of Federal League Against Organized Baseball

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After a half-day's session on Tuesday the $900,000 suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club against organized baseball was scheduled to be taken up in the United States Court here again today.

The second day of the trial opened Tuesday morning with D. L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players Fraternity on the stand. Mr. Fultz testified that the National Commission, included among the defendants in the suit, had attempted to induce him to expel from the players fraternity all players who went to the Federal League from either of the major leagues.

Mr. Fultz testified that the subject of blacklisting players was broached to him in Cincinnati by A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, but that he had told him the players fraternity could not enter into suche an agreement. Mr. Fultz said:

"I had a talk with Mr. Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, in Cincinnati Jan. 6, 1914. The fraternity had asked for a revision of certain baseball legislation. Then we drafted the fraternity agreement. After the meeting Mr. Herrmann said to me:

"'Now, what are you gentlemen going to do for us?'

"He then asked me if the fraternity wouldn't expel all major league players who had gone over to the Federals. I told him we weren't going to enter into the fight between the Federal League and the Baltimore club in any way whatsoever. I said we were absolutely neutral."

S. S. Janney, chief counsel for the complainants, sought further to show that efforts had been made to deliberately crush the Federal League and stifle competition in baseball. He produced an interview published in March, 1914, with B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, in which he was quoted as saying there would be no peace agreement with the Federal League until the league had been exterminated.

HOLY CROSS WINS FROM UNION NINE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Holy Cross College took four innings to solve the delivery of Union's star pitcher, Homer Goff, on Alexander Field here Tuesday, but after that the fielders were driven to every part of the grounds to gather in extra base hits of the visitors. The final score was 18 to 2.

Seven two-base hits and a triple were made off Goff and his successor, Cantey. Donnellan for Holy Cross kept the five Union hits well scattered, while his teammates backed him with first class fielding. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	4	—18
Union	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

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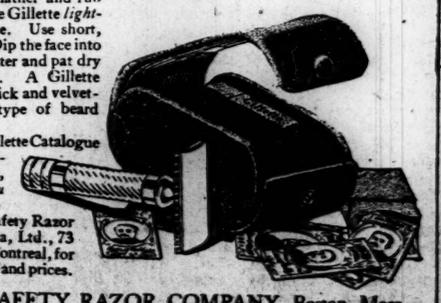

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SCOTTISH TALK ON FIGHTING AT SALONIKA FRONT

E. P. Stebbing Describes Scene of Allied Advance When Monastir Was Recaptured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Mr. E. P. Stebbing, F. L. S., F. R. G. S., who gave an address recently before the Scottish Geographical Society, went out as transport officer to a hospital unit which was sent up to the Serbian front at Ostrovo and therefore became acquainted with that part of the country over which the chief advance by the left wing of the allied armies was made between the end of August and the third week in November, when Monastir was recaptured.

Amongst the numerous fronts upon which the armies of the Allies were fighting, perhaps one of the least known was, Mr. Stebbing said, the line held in the Macedonian mountains. As was generally known the British held the eastern portion of the line at the beginning of last summer's operations on the Struma and Lake Doiran, whilst the western portion was held by the Serbians and French. Before the offensive began, the Italian troops took positions between the British and Serbs, while a brigade of Russians joined the French on the extreme left.

In the fighting areas in Macedonia, with the exception of the Monastir plain, the country consisted of a network of mountainous ranges, for the most part barren and affording little cover, in which the construction of trenches, artillery emplacements or gun pits was very difficult and often impossible. The plain of Salonika was some 50 miles broad, surrounded by high mountains spread out in a fan-shaped manner with the town, as it were, in the center. The River Vardar flowed across the plain as a turgid stream, entering the Bay of Salonika a few miles to the west of the town. To the west of the Vardar, another giant cleft in the mountains enabled the Moglenitza River to reach the plain, while farther to the west was the Voda River. The portion of the plain within the area of the Moglenitza produced fine crops of millet, maize and cotton, two or three crops a year being obtained. Here the newly formed Serbian army encamped before being sent up to the Mogiena Mountains to face the Bulgars who occupied the highest crests, which they had fortified, and from which the Serbians turned them out under some of the most difficult conditions ever faced by an army.

To the southwest of the Moglena range the mountains were cleft by the Valley of the Voda. This formed the sole route into the Monastir plain, both the single line of railway from Salonika to Monastir and the Monastir road proceeding up this cleft. The road, the Via Egnatia, was the old Roman road from the Aegean to the Adriatic, which continued across Albania to Durazzo. The railway and road ran together from Salonika to the curious old-world village of Yenidje-Vardar, and from here the railway ran southwest to Verria and then again turned north to Vertekop, rejoining the road. Vertekop lay at the western end of the Salonika plain and from thence, road and railway led to Ostrovo en route for the Monastir plain. Between Vertekop and Ostrovo lay Vodena, one of the most quaint and picturesque of medieval towns, with its white minarets and poplar trees, perched upon the top of a more or less precipitous rock, from which waterfalls gushed down through green clumps of mulberry, while the lower hills were clothed with orchards and vineyards. Again beyond Vodena, the valley became an upland plateau and here lay the great lake of Ostrovo with its many shades of blue and the emerald green waters of Petersko. The single line of railway after leaving the plain at Vertekop ascended the mountains to Ostrovo in a tortuous manner, over many viaducts and up such extraordinary gradients that it often seemed as if the train would run backward, and it had to make frequent stops, even with two engines on, to get up steam. Therefore, only about eight trains ran in 24 hours and it took from 18 to 24 hours to do the 90 miles between Salonika and Ostrovo. On leaving Ostrovo the road and railway ran along the edge of the lake until they branched off westward to Ekshisu, where the Bulgars blew up a large viaduct so that the railway only served the French to that place.

A second road or rather mountain track led over the mountains to Banitsa on the direct road to Monastir, and this formed one of the two lines of communication of the First and Third Serbian armies. The road was in an exceedingly bad state of repair, often old Roman pavé, and most of the bridges were wanting; in many places it became only a bridle path with deep sand and projecting rocks. No inhabitant of Vodena who had not traveled had hitherto seen such a thing as a car. Thus the French and Russians advanced along the lake road, while the Serbians had the mountain pass, and in the Moglena Mountains mountain roads were nonexistent.

The first operation of the Serbian army was to push the Bulgars from the heights round Ostrovo and clear them from the Ostrovo-Banitsa mountain track. This was accomplished under Marshal Mishitch and General Wassitch, a fine advance over open ground with a very stiff climb that afforded no cover. The maintenance of the supplies of both food and ammunition was carried out by the British Motor Transport by cars as high as they could get, from whence supplies were taken on by carts drawn by mule, horse or oxen, or by mule-pack. The September victories of the Allies gave them the southern part of the Monastir plain, and gradually height after height was taken and Monastir fell.

Extraordinary types of men were to be met with in the towns in this tract of country, said Mr. Stebbing. Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews, Serbs, Bulgars and Rumanians could all be seen in the streets of Yenidje-Vardar or Vodena. The houses with their overhanging stories, carved woodwork, and projecting roofs almost meeting overhead, were reminiscent of medieval Europe, whilst the open-faced shops below, with men squatting inside, resembled an Indian or Cairo bazaar. The clothing worn was also a strange mixture of East and West. The agriculturists of the country were mostly Greeks, the ox was used for plowing, while the donkey was the chief beast of burden, and in addition to any burden he usually had also to carry the owner.

Salonika in August, 1916, was a wonderful sight, troops were pouring in and the quays were crowded with all kinds of war impedimenta. And the town itself contained the fighting men of at least 12 nations and, in the chief cafés in Venezuela Street, could be seen the various uniforms of men fraternizing with each other—French, Italians, Russians, Cossacks, Serbians, British, Indian, Annamese, French Colonials, Senegalese, men from Madagascar, Zouaves, Albanians and Macedonians—a truly wonderful sight.

NORWAY INDIGNANT AT GERMANY'S ACTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—As is well known the Arctic Sea has now been included in the German so-called "danger zone," but it may not be clear, outside of Norway, how this action on the part of Germany is putting an end to one of the most important of the Norwegian fisheries on which the population in the North of Norway depends. The territorial limits, according to Norwegian law, extend four miles from shore, whereas Germany will not even recognize this, but has fixed a three-mile limit. Owing to the configuration of the coast this actually means that German submarines claim the liberty of operating within some of the fjords, the entrances of which are very wide. If the small fishing boats are hit by a shell the crew have only a very poor chance of escaping. The population is hardworking and frugal, but they have practically no soil to cultivate and to be thus cut off from their time-honored vocation is therefore doubly hard. The feeling of astonishment and indignation may therefore be imagined when, in spite of their country's action and in spite of the continual sinking of steamers bringing supplies to Norway, German merchants still continue to buy up fish in Norway for export to Germany. And it is quite likely that Norway herself may badly need the fish for her own population. It is stated that German merchants are actually buying up fish for storage in Norway until it can be fetched away after the war. It seems therefore possible that in the future there may be a scarcity of fish in Norway, in spite of the presence in the country of large stocks belonging to aliens.

WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

Survey of Activities Since Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry Assumed Office

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

LONDON, England—It is now several months since Mr. Lloyd George's Government assumed office. During this fateful period events of the greatest importance have followed one another in quick succession. Ruthless German submarine warfare was followed by the entry of the United States into the world war, on the side of the Allies. Revolution in Russia has established a republic in that country. In France and Belgium pressure by the Allies has compelled the Germans not only to relinquish territory they had occupied for two and a half years, but has forced them to throw into the battle reserve troops which cannot be replaced. In Mesopotamia, British and Indian troops, after a brilliant campaign, have occupied Bagdad, and have established themselves some miles to the north of it. While there is every indication that the war is being pressed with vigor and determination, the administrative work of the Government has not been an unqualified success. (a) The National Service scheme, heralded with a flourish of trumpets, has had to be considerably modified. (b) There have been repeated official warnings of food shortage, culminating in a Royal proclamation, calling upon the nation to economize in the consumption of food, and to reduce by 25 per cent the individual consumption of bread; and yet the sale of alcoholic liquor, although restricted, still continues. (c) The Irish problem still awaits solution. (d) A stupid and short-sighted blunder for which there has been no adequate explanation was committed by the Government in the suppression of the foreign circulation of the weekly paper, the Nation. When the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, defended the action taken by the Government he attached to one phrase in the censured article a meaning which no fair-minded and thoughtful reader could possibly have attributed to it. This produced a very unfortunate impression. There seems, however, to be no indication in Britain of any desire for a change of Government. Criticism has been directed against Sir Edward Carson and Admiralty administration in general on account of losses to shipping caused by the U-boat campaign. While it must be admitted that these losses are serious, the Admiralty are undoubtedly making every effort to deal with this problem. Until effective methods are invented for locating and destroying the German underwater boats, sinkings are certain to continue, and it seems to be somewhat unreasonable to blame the First Lord.

As regards legislation, the Government hope to place two measures of first-rate importance on the statute book, the Corn Production Bill and the Representation of the People Bill. In ordinary times both these measures would be considered highly contentious. The Corn Production Bill is a war measure. Its object is to increase the production of corn in the United Kingdom, and it proposes to guarantee farmers, on a diminishing scale, minimum prices on their sales of corn for the next six years, beginning with 60s. a quarter, and dropping in subsequent years to 55s. and 45s. a quarter. It also institutes a minimum wage of 25s. a week for agricultural laborers. A most interesting discussion took place during the second reading debate on April 24 and 25. The bill, as drafted, was riddled in debate, and it was pointed out that its application to Ireland would be full of difficulty. No doubt, in committee, the bill will be considerably amended, but it was generally recognized that if the farmer is expected to break up land for growing cereals, it is essential that he should have, over a period of years, some guarantee against excessive losses, either from failure of crops or from very low prices. This, added to the fact that the bill is a war measure, secured for it a handsome majority on going to a division, the figures being ayes 288, noes 27. The Representation of the People Bill is based upon the recommendations of the Conference on Electoral Reform, presided over by Mr. Speaker during last autumn and winter, which were embodied in a letter to the Prime Minister last January. The conference was unanimous on all points, except with regard to the question of woman suffrage; it decided, however, by a majority that some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred. Considerable opposition to this bill is anticipated during its passage through the House of Commons. Thoughtful people, however, realize that an attempt to prevent woman suffrage today is a form of opposition largely founded upon prejudice, and as futile as were the efforts of Dame Partington to stem the waters of the Atlantic with a mop.

MISSION RECEIVED BY PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The members of the Italian Mission which has recently returned from Russia have been received by the Premier, Signor Boselli, to whom they gave a detailed account of the work accomplished during the three months passed in that country by the mission, and of the reception accorded to them. They brought an address written in Polish and Italian to the Premier, thanking him for his speech on the claims of Poland in the Italian Chamber. Signor Boselli, in accepting the address, confirmed his former statements regarding the liberty of Poland.

SCOTTISH BOYS' BRIGADE REVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Glasgow Battalion of the Boys' Brigade was recently inspected by Sir Joseph Ward, K. C. M. G., formerly Prime Minister of New Zealand. The review took place during the afternoon and after its conclusion Sir Joseph Ward spoke to the sergeants of the various companies on the subject of the work of the Boys' Brigade and on the value of the training they were receiving by its means.

In the evening Sir Joseph met the officers of the battalion at a reception at the Windsor Hotel and presented the trophies which are offered for competition in the battalion every year to the successful companies. The chair at the evening meeting was taken by Captain Orr, the battalion president, and Sir Joseph Ward was accompanied by Lord Inverclyde, Lord Strathclyde and others, including Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell of the New Zealand forces.

In his speech Sir Joseph Ward said that in spite of the distance which separated them, Britain and New Zealand were very much alike. In ideas and in ideals the two countries were very similar. As a result of the great struggle which was going on against an unscrupulous foe, all parts of the British Empire were being brought so closely together that nothing would ever be able to separate them. That brought responsibilities as well as privileges, but they in New Zealand were prepared to give their last man and their last shilling to carry on this fight. They were as earnest and determined to win this war as anyone in the British Isles. At the beginning of the war the British Treasury had offered financial assistance to all the overseas countries voluntarily participating in the war. They, in New Zealand, had, for a time, relied on the British Treasury to help them in this way, but then they had established a National Ministry, on the understanding that political differences would be set aside until after the war, and from that time they had not asked the British Treasury for any more help, but had paid for their own share in the war.

The marvelous speed with which Britain had trained men and provided munitions for carrying on the war was commented on by Sir Joseph, who went on to say that he, as well as the other representatives of the overseas dominions, was in this country to take part in the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference. They were all determined that the victory must be no uncertain one. It must secure the object for which this country went into the war, the protection of the liberties of small nationalities. They were trying to make the Empire greater than it had ever been, and that would involve the development of New Zealand, and he did not see why New Zealand should not carry as large a population as Great Britain. After the war Britain would have the opportunity of placing some of her surplus population, those who did not wish to go back to their former occupation in the overseas dominions. The war had done more towards the settlement of these important matters than all the advocacy by public men here and in the overseas dominions could have achieved in 50 years. In future the different parts of the British Empire would do more for each other, while at the same time recognizing their obligations to their allies who had been working with them in the cause of freedom.

WAR WORK OF GUERNSEY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUERNSEY, Channel Islands—The women of Guernsey, in no way behind their English sisters in patriotism, have added another worthy deed to the already long list of their accomplishments. They undertook to supply the newly formed First (Service) Battalion, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, with drums, bugles and company flags, and the presentation of these military equipments was recently made on Lancresse Common by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Sir R. Hart, V. C. Besides other troops there were present the Second (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry. The occasion was made as much of a holiday as war conditions would allow, and the Bailiff of Guernsey, the members of the local Legislature and thousands of inhabitants assisted to give the ancient common a gala appearance.

These islands, enjoying each their own scheme of Home Rule dating practically from the days of the Dukes of Normandy, have adopted their own conscription laws and have responded to every call of the Empire. Before conscription was passed volunteers for both Army and Navy came forward in numbers that would bear favorable comparison with other parts of the country, and when the further need for conscription arose there was very little hesitation in responding.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL COMMON STOCK LEADER

This Issue Traded In on Huge Scale and Makes Wide Advance—R.R. Stocks Strong—Steel and Gulf Local Features

Steel stocks, particularly United States Steel common, were features of the early trading on the New York exchange today. The opening block of Steel common comprised 20,000 shares at 2⅝ to 1⅞ points higher than yesterday afternoon's closing figure. Many long strings of sales of Steel common came out on the ticker tape subsequently, one of nearly 12,000 being merely an instance.

Bethlehem Steel "B" was heavily dealt in, and on its opening price was up 3⅝ points. A string of 2400 shares came out on the tape at one time. Its price soon dropped nearly two points from the highest. Bethlehem Steel also rose more than a point at the opening. Crucible Steel and Lackawanna Steel also were decidedly strong. Union Bag & Paper new preferred advanced three points.

The general market was strong but rather one-sided.

Gulf common and United States Steel were the leaders in the first few minutes of the Boston stock market today. Both sold up.

The tone become somewhat easier in both markets late in the first half hour.

As the session advanced the railroads became active and strong, particularly the low priced issues. Rock Island, Western Maryland, Southern Railway Brunswick Terminal, and Wabash were prominent in the advance. Union Pacific and Reading also recorded good gains before midday.

U. S. Steel continued active and strong, although receding on profit taking from its early high mark. It opened at 133¼ and declined more than a point, rallying again before midday. Union Bag & Paper, after opening unchanged at 92, advanced more than 4 points before midday. Pittsburgh Coal opened up a point at 51⅛, declined to 50¾ and then advanced more than a point.

Alaska Gold once more became active in both New York and Boston. It opened up ⅝ in the local market at 5½ and sold above 6 during the first half of the session. Gulf common, after opening up 1¼ at 13½, declined a point and then improved a good fraction.

Stocks again moved upward in the early afternoon. U. S. Steel soared up to 134⅜ before the beginning of the last hour, a gain of almost 4 points over Tuesday's closing price. The entire New York list was strong and active. Gulf common resumed its upward course in Boston. Cement and New England Cotton Yarn preferred were strong features.

NEW RIVER COMPANY REPORT

The annual report of the New River Company for fiscal year ended March 31 shows net profit of $505,649, compared with a profit of $18,602 and $17,538 for the two preceding years, and a deficit of $57,421 in 1914.

Income account compares:

	1917	1916
Profit	$629,185	$119,382
Dep charged off	94,082	82,437
Losses	123,536	100,780
Net profit	505,649	18,602

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1917	Increase
First week June	$442,662	$105,346

RIO GRAND SOUTHERN

First week June	$10,600	*$1,136
From Jan 1	248,101	27,557

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1917	Increase
First week June	$228,646	*$958
From Jan 1	5,367,644	606,170

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 87¾, Elec Stor Bat 63⅛, General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh Nav 76½, Leh Van Tran 23⅜, L V Tran pfd 43⅞, Lake Superior 20⅞, Phila Co 34, Phila Co pfd 38, Phila Elec 30, Phila Rapid Tr 29½, Phila Tract 78, Union Tract 42¼, United Gas Imp 77⅜.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday unsettled, probably local showers; moderate south winds.

For Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Thursday, probably showers.

For Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 57 | 10 a. m. 63 | 12 noon 61

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	68	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	72	New York	60
Chicago	70	Philadelphia	64
Cincinnati	72	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	44	Portland, Me	52
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore	62
Jacksonville	74	San Francisco	60
Kansas City	58	St. Louis	76
Nantucket	54	Washington	68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:07 | High water, 5:34 a.m., 6:08 p.m.
Sun sets 7:22 | Moon rises 1:05 a.m.
Length of day 15:15 | LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:52 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	70	70	70	70
Alaska Gold	5¼	6⅛	5¼	6¼
Alaska Ju	4⅝	5⅛	4½	5⅛
Allis-Chal	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29¼
Allis-Chal pf	86⅜	86⅜	86	86
AmAgChem	93¾	93¾	91¾	93¾
Am B Sugar	96	97	96	96
Am Can	50¼	51¼	50¼	50⅞
Am Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111½
Am Car Fy	75	75	73¾	74½
Am Cot Oil	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Am H & L	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15½
Am H & L pf	64½	65	64½	65
Am Linseed	25	25	24⅝	24⅝
Am Loco	73½	73⅞	73⅛	73½
Am Smelt'g	109½	111	108⅞	111
Am Sugar	122	123½	122	122⅝
Am Steel Fy	72⅞	73½	72⅜	73½
Am Tel & Tel	122	122¼	121½	121½
Am Woolen	57	57¼	56¾	57¼
Am Wool pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Am Writ pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Am Zinc	33¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Anaconda	85¼	85⅞	85	85½
Atchison	101	102½	101¾	102½
Atchison pf	97	97¼	97	97¼
At Gulf ctf	113	116	113½	115½
At Gulf pf ctf	61	61¼	61	61¼
Bald Loco	66½	67¼	66	67¼
Balt & Ohio	73¼	74	73⅛	73⅞
Barrett Co	120¼	120¼	120	120
Beth Steel	157	157¼	155	155
Beth Steel B	155	155	153	153⅜
BFGoodrich	51⅝	53	51⅝	53
BFGood'h pf	106	106	106	106
Brook R T	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
Bruns Term	10½	12½	10⅜	12¼
Burns Bros	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
Butte & Sup	45⅞	45⅞	46½	46½
Cal Pack Corp	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
Cal Petrol	21⅜	22⅛	21¼	22⅛
Can Pacific	162⅛	162½	162	162½
Ct Leather	99¼	99½	98⅜	98⅜
Chan Motor	90	90	90	90
Ches & Ohio	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞	61
CM & St Paul	75⅜	76⅝	75¼	76¼
C M & St P pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
Chi R I & Pac wi	35	36¼	35	36¼
Chi R Icfts. 2Pd	44½	46½	44½	46½
Chi R I pf wi	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼
C R I 7 pf wi	77½	78⅞	77½	77½
Chi & G West	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
C & G West pf	34¼	35¾	34¼	35¾
Chi & N W	111	111	110⅜	110⅛
Chile Cop	22⅜	22½	22¼	22¼
Chino Cop	60⅞	61	60¾	60⅞
C C C & St L	41	41	41	41
Col Fuel	54½	54¾	53⅞	54¾
Col Gas & El	41	41⅜	41	41⅜
Col South	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
Con Gas	108	108	108	108
Corn Prod	32¼	33	32	32½
Corn Prod pf	104⅛	104½	104	104
Cruc Steel	80¾	82¾	80¼	82½
Cruc Steel pf	106¼	107½	106¼	107½
Cub-Am Sug	195	195	193	193
Cuban C Sug	45⅜	45½	44⅜	44⅞
Cuban C S pf	92	92¼	92	92¼
Deere pf	99	99	99	99
Del & Huds	108¾	109¼	107	108½
Denver	8½	8½	8½	8½
Denver pf	17	17	17	17
D S S & A pf	9	9	9	9
Dome Min	10	10	60	10
Elkhorn	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
Erie	26⅝	26¾	26⅛	26½
Erie 1st pf	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼
Erie 2d pf	30	30	30	30
Gas Wil & Wig	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Gen Electric	162	162½	162	162½
Gen Motors N	107	110½	107	110½
Gt Nor Ore	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
Gt Nor pf	108	108⅝	108	108⅜
Gulf States	127	127	127	127
Gulf Sta 1 pf	110	110	110	110
Hartman Corp	65½	65½	65¼	65½
Harv Cor	71	71	71	71
Ill Central	104	104	104	104
Inspiration	64¾	65⅝	64½	64⅝
Int Con Cor	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Int Mer Mar	27⅞	29⅛	27⅝	28¾
I Mer Mar pf	81⅞	83⅜	80⅝	82⅞
In Nickel Ct	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜
Iowa Cent	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
In Paper	43	43¼	41	42
J I Case pf	85	85	85	85
Kan City So	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
Kenne Cop	47⅜	47⅜	47	47
Lack Steel	102¾	103¾	102	102¼
Lehigh Val	65½	65⅝	64½	64⅝
Max Motor	48½	48½	46¾	48½
Mex Petrol	99¾	102⅜	99⅛	102⅜
Miami	41	41¾	41	41¾
Mdvale Steel	64¾	65⅝	64½	65⅜
M & St L New	19	19⅛	18¾	18¾
MSP & SSM	106½	106½	106½	106½
Mo K & T	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Mo Pac wi	28⅛	29⅛	28½	29⅜
Mo Pac wi pf	58¾	59	57¾	57¾
Nat Biscuit	109½	109¾	109½	109½
Nat Enamel	41⅜	41⅝	41	41
Nat Lead	57	57	57	57
Nevada Con	26	26	25¾	25¾
NY A Brake	152	152½	150⅝	150⅝
NY Central	92	92¾	92	92⅜
NYC & SL 2pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
N Y N H & H	36½	36⅝	35⅞	36
N & W	125¼	126¼	125¼	125⅜
North Pac	104¼	105⅜	104	104⅞
N S Steel	96	97	96	97
O Cities Gas	138¾	139¼	138	138⅞
Omaha	100	100	100	100
Ont Silver	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞	6
Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	28	28⅛
Penna	53½	53¼	53	53
Peoples Gas	73	73	73	73
Peoria & E	8	8¼	8	8
Pere Marquette	19¾	20	19¾	20
PCC & St L	73	73	73	73
Pitts Coal ctf	51⅛	52⅜	50¾	51½
Pitts & West	29	30¼	29	30½
Pitts & West pf	63	64⅞	63	64
Pressed St	78¾	79½	78¼	79
Pullman	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
Ray Con	30¾	30¾	30½	30½
Reading	97	99	96½	98¾
Repub I & S	92¼	93½	91½	92¾
Royal Dutch	63½	64¼	63½	64¼
Ry Steel Sp	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞
Savage Arms	87⅛	89	87	89
Saxon Motor	41½	41½	41½	41½
Seabd A L	13¼	14	13¼	14
Seabd A L pf	28½	29	28⅛	28⅞
Shat Ari	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
Sinclair Oil	54½	54¾	54	54¾
Sloss Shef	60	62⅛	60	61¼
Sloss-Sh pf	95	95	95	95
So Pacific	93⅞	94¾	93⅞	94¾
So Ry	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼
So Ry pf	56⅞	58	56⅜	57¾
St L & S F	17½	18	17⅛	17⅜
St L & S F 1 pf	30	30	30	30
St L S W	30	30	30	30
Studebaker	80⅝	82⅜	79⅝	82
Superior Steel	47⅛	49	47⅛	48⅛
Sup Steel pf	101	101	101	101
Tenn Cop ctf	17	17	16¾	16¾
Texas Co	216¼	216¾	216	216¾
Texas Pac	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Third Ave	20	20	20	20
Union B & P	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Union B & P new	92	93⅜	92	95
Union Pac	138	138¾	137½	138½
Union Pac pf	79¾	79¾	79½	79½
Un Paper Board	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
Un Alloy Steel	46½	47½	46½	47½
United Fruit	136	136½	135½	136½
Un Rys SF	7	7	7	7
U S C I P	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
U S Rubber	61	61	60¾	61
U S S & R	61⅜	61¾	61¼	61¼
U S Steel	133¼	134⅜	132⅛	133⅞
U S Steel pf	117½	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
Utah Copper	116½	116½	115⅜	116⅜
Utah Sc	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
V-C Chem	43	43⅞	43	43⅞
V I C & C	68½	68½	68½	68½
Wabash	12¾	13	12¼	12½
Wabash pf A	49⅛	50¼	49⅛	50
Wabash pf B	26	26⅝	26	26½
W Maryland	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	20¾
West Pacific	17	17	17	17
West Union	94⅜	94⅜	93¾	93¾
Westinghse	53½	53½	52¾	53
W & L E	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞
W & L E 1st pf	33¼	33¼	32	32½
Willys-Over	28½	29¼	28½	29¼
Wis Cent	51	51	51	51
White Motor	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾
Wilson Co	72	72	71½	71½
Woolworth	128½	128½	128½	128½
Wor P pf B	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	37c	34c	34c
Bay State Gas	10c	9c	10c
Bingham Coalition	1	1	1
Boston Arizona	2	2	2
Boston Corbin	41c	40c	41c
Boston Electro	97c	90c	92c
Boston Montana	65c	63c	65c
Butte London	21c	21c	21c
Calumet-Corbin	1⅛c	1⅛c	1⅛c
Calumet Jerome	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Champion	7c	7c	7c
Chief	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Colonial	43c	43c	43c
Cons Copper Mines	6	6	6
Crystal Copper	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Denbigh	1¼	1⅜	1¼
Earle Eagle	21c	21c	21c
Ely Con	14c	13c	14c
First Natl Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Gila	14½	14¼	14½
Gold Cup	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Homa Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
Iron Cap	20	19	19¼
do pfd	19	19	19
Maxim	2	1¾	2
Majestic	45c	40c	40c
Mexican Metals	30c	25c	30c
Midas	13c	12c	13c
Mojave Tungsten	48c	48c	48c
Mother Lode	27c	27c	27c
New Cornelia	17	17	17
Nevada Douglas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
New Era	77c	75c	77c
Nixon	43c	40c	40c
Ohio Copper	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Palisade	20c	20c	20c
Pioneer	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Porcupine Premier	16c	14c	16c
Rilla Mining Co	2c	2c	2c
Shamrock	10c	10c	10c
Smokey	63c	63c	63c
Truro Steel	1½	1⅜	1⅜
United Verde Ex	39½	39⅛	39⅛
Zinc	62c	60c	61c

RAILWAY POINTS

The Pennsylvania has added new steel cars to the equipment of the Pennsylvania-New Haven Adams Express Company special, which are equipped with automatic electric light apparatus.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, is installing a new sea wall at Mystic Wharf, for the purpose of making additional room for the extra tracks.

The freight department of the Boston & Albany handled two solid trains of Chicago beef into Kneeland Street yard this morning for the Boston market.

The Pullman Company is assembling sleeping and parlor car equipment at Exeter Street yard, Boston, to take care of the homeward rush of Wellesley students.

William Warren, traveling conductor of the New Haven at South Station, is a New Haven and New York business visitor today.

Passenger train employees of the Boston & Albany are conducting a Liberty bond campaign on the Boston division.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rubie checks, 23.50; cables, 23.60. Demand sterling, 4.75 7-16; cables, 4.767-16; 60-day bills, 4.72, and 90-day bills, 4.70. Francs, checks, 5.74¼; cables, 5.73¼. Lire checks, 7.05½; cables, 7.04½. Swiss, checks, 5.00; cables, 4.99. Guilder, checks, 41¼; cables, 41 5-16. Peseta, checks, 23.35; cables, 23.50. Stockholm, checks, 30; cables, 30.20. Christiania, checks, 29.15; cables, 29.35. Copenhagen, checks, 28.60; cables, 28.80

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	105	105¾	104	104
Alaska	5½	6⅜	5½	6⅜
*Allouez	63	63½	62⅜	62⅜
Am Ag Ch	93½	93½	93½	93½
Am Ag Ch pf	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
Am Pneu	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Am Sugar pf	119¾	119¾	118½	118½
Am Tel	122	122	121½	121⅞
A T & T 2nd pt	69	69	68½	68½
Am Woolen	57	57	57	57
Am Wool pf	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
Am Zinc	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33½
Anaconda	85½	85½	85½	85½
Ariz Com	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞
Art Metal Cn	10½	10½	10½	10½
Atchison pf	97	97	97	97
AtlGulf&WI	113½	115¾	112½	115½
B & A	158	158	157½	157½
Bost Eleva	59½	59½	59	59½
Bos&Lowell	107	107	106	106
Butte & Bala	62c	62c	62c	62c
Cal & Ariz	80½	81	80½	81
Cal & Hecla	535	535	530	530
Cop Range	62	63	62	62¼
Davis Daly	6½	6⅞	6½	6½
East Butte	13½	13½	12⅝	12⅝
Edison Elec	185	185	185	185
Fitchburg pf	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
Indiana	2	2	2	2
Inspiration	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
Int Port Ce	13	14	13	14
Int Port Ce pf	25	27	25	27
Isl Cr Coal	71½	73¼	71½	71½
Isle Royale	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
Keweenaw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Lake Copper	12½	12½	12½	12½
Mass	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Mass Elec	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mass Gas	92½	92½	91¾	91¾
Mass Gas pf	74	74	74	74
Miami	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
Michigan	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Mohawk	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92½
NECot Yarn	87¼	87¼	87	87
N E Cot Y pf	92	92	90	90
New Idria	15½	15½	15½	15½
N Y N H & H	36¾	36¾	36	36½
Nipe Bay Co	130	130	130	130
North Butte	19	19¼	19	19¼
No Sco Steel	96	97	96	97
Old Dom	63¾	64½	63½	64
Osceola	88½	90	88½	90
Pac Mills	140	140	140	140
Pond Cr Coal	26½	27	26½	27
Pullman	144	144	144	144
Quincy	87	87¼	87	87¼
Reece But	14½	14½	14½	14½
Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
St Marys	82	82½	82	82½
Sup&Boston	5	5¼	5	5
Swift & Co	152½	152⅝	152	152
Torrington	66½	66½	66½	66½
Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Tuolumne	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
United Fruit	137½	137½	135	137
U Shoe Mac	54⅜	54¾	54	54¾
U Shoe M pf	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾
US Smelt	61¼	61⅞	61	61⅞
US Smelt pf	50½	50½	50½	50½
US Steel	133	134¼	132⅜	133¾
U S Steel pf	117⅛	117⅞	117⅛	117⅛
Utah-Apex	3	3	2¾	2¾
Utah-Cons	16½	16½	16½	16½
Utah Copper	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Utah Metal	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
Ventura	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
War Bros 2d pf	66	66	66	66
West End	49	49¾	49	49¾
West Union	94	94½	94	94½
Wolverine	44	45	44	45

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
AAg Ch 5s '24	100½	100½	100½
Am T & T 4s	88	88	88
A Tel cv 4½s	99½	99½	99½
Am T & T 5s	99½	99	99½
NET 5s 1932	99¾	99¾	99¾
Swift & Co 5s	100⅛	100	100
U Fr 4½s '23	95½	95½	95½
U S Sm 6s	104½	104½	104½
Westn Tel 5s	96⅜	96	96⅜

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Consols money	54⅞	..
British 5s	94½	..
do 4½s	91¾	..
Atchison	102	..
Canadian Pacific	168½	66¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	⅝
Erie	28¼	*2
do 1st pf	39	..
Illinois Central	103¾	¼
Louisville & Nashville	125⅝	..
New York Central	91⅝	⅜
Pennsylvania	53	..
Reading	95⅞	⅛
Southern Pacific	93⅜	½
Union Pacific	137½	⅜
United States Steel	130½	⅛
Exchange	4.76	..

*Advance.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues	Mon	Decline from Mo ago	Yr ago
Highest grade rails	89.60	.06	.81	3.76
Second grade rails	85.40	.13	.92	4.77
Public utility bonds	90.60	.22	.36	4.81
Industrial bonds	85.92	.19	*.56	2.86
Combined average	90.35	.15	.39	4.05

*Advance.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin spot 60½@61. Lead, June 12 bid, July 11⅞ bid, Aug. 11⅝ @11¾.

PROVISIONS

United States Market Report

Generally light beef receipts are reported today from the offices of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, with the market steady or firm, and the demand variable. Good veal receipts in Boston are very light, with the market firm and the demand good. Receipts of heavy western and poorer grades are heavy, with the market draggy and declining. New York western receipts are practically the same as last week. Good veal is selling fairly well at firm prices. Philadelphia receipts are decreasing, with good stock selling well at firm prices.

Pork receipts in Boston are light, with no change in prices and the demand light. New York western receipts are light, with heavy pork loins weak and light loins steady, and the demand slow. Philadelphia reports moderate receipts, with the market easier and the demand poor. Lamb receipts in Boston are liberal, with handy weights held firm and all poorer grades draggy and hard to move. Receipts in New York are reported moderate, with the market steady and the demand variable. Philadelphia reports light and decreasing receipts, with stale stock on the market cleaning up and the demand light. Boston lamb receipts are moderate, with no demand and the market draggy. Light receipts are reported at New York and Philadelphia, with the market variable and draggy, and the demand slow and light.

Boston Receipts

Today, 11 boxes apples, 6185 crates strawberries, 1 car watermelons, 2 cars cantaloupes, 12,153 boxes oranges, 189 boxes grapefruit, 1040 boxes lemons, 500 bags peanuts, 22,181 bushels potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1388 pkgs; last year, 1442 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat, spring patents, $14.25@15.50; special short patents, $15.25@15.50; spring clears in sacks, $12.50@13.75; winter patents, $14.25 @15.50; winter straights, $14@15; winter clears, $13.75@14.50; Kansas patents in sacks, $14@15.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.86; No. 3 yellow, $1.85; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.85½@1.86; No. 3 yellow, $1.84½@1.85.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 79c; No. 2 clipped white, 78c; No. 3 clipped white, 76½c; for shipment, fancy, 40 lbs, 77½@78c; fancy 38 lbs, 76½@77c; regular 38 lbs, 75½@76c; regular 36 lbs, 74½@75c.

Millfeed—Spring bran $31.50@33; winter bran $32.50@33.50; middlings, $36.50@39.50; mixed feed, $40@44; red dog, $52.50; cotton seed meal, $46.50@48.50; linseed meal, $49; gluten feed, $44.73; hominy feed, $54; stock feed, $53; oat hulls, $29; alfalfa meal, $34@36.

Corn Meal and Oatmeal—Granulated corn meal, $8.90; bolted, $8.85; bag meal, $3.40@3.42; cracked corn, $3.42@3.44; oatmeal, rolled, $9.60; cut and ground, $11.04.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 grade, $20@21; No. 3 grade, $16.50@17.50; stock, $14@15; alfalfa, $17@23.

Straw—Rye, $17@18; oat, $11@12.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $9.25@ 9.50; red kidney, $8.@8.50; yellow eyes, $8.25@8.50; California small white, $9.25@9.50; Canada peas, $4 @5; green peas, $7.50@8; lima beans, 15½@16c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $6.50 per 2-bu bag; new southern, $9@10.50 per bbl; sweets, $2.75@3 bskt.

Onions—Texas, $1.40@1.65 crt.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 40@40½c; western creamery extras, 39½@40c; western firsts, 38½@39c; renovated, 38½@39c; ladles, 33½@ 34c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 38@38½c; eastern extras, 37@37½c; western prime firsts, 35@35½c; western firsts, 33½@34c; storage packed, 34½@35½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $1.75@ 3.50; Florida, $2.50@3.50; grapefruit, $1.50@3.50; pineapples, $1.50@2.75 per crt; strawberries, 8@15c box; blackberries, 10@14c bx; watermelons, 40 @50c each; Georgia peaches, $2@2.25 per 6-bskt carrier; cantaloupes, $4@ 4.50 per crt.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, $4.50@ 5.50; No. 1, $3.50@4.50; Russets, $3@ 4.50; Northern Spy, $3@5; Ben Davis, $3@3.50; bu bxs, $1.50@2.25; western box apples, $2@3.25.

Sugar—American and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50c a pound 100-bbl lots and 7.60c in 20-bbl lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 5109 tubs, 1830 boxes 350,929 lbs butter, 342 bxs cheese, 6237 cs eggs.

1916, 8523 tubs 640 bxs 576,494 lbs butter, 1154 bxs cheese, 5832 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 13,847 pkgs butter, 1530 bxs cheese, 23,001 cs eggs. 1916, 19,262 pkgs butter, 8649 bxs cheese, 20,197 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12—Egg market 1 cent lower; cases returned 27½; cases included 28½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12—Butter market weak; extras, 38½c; extra firsts, 37¼@37½c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 34@35½c; packing stock 32 @33c. Receipts 27,419 packages. Egg market weak; firsts, 30@31c; ordinary, firsts, 29@29½c; miscellaneous, 29@31c; dirties, 28½@29c; checks, 27½@28c; storage firsts, 32 @32½c; extras, 32¾@33¼c. Receipts 41,592 cases.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver, 77 cents, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver, 39 1-16d., unchanged.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Am T & T 5s	99	98⅞	98⅞
Am W Paper 5s	88	88	88
Anglo-French 5

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL MARKET TONE STRONGER

Prices Display Consistent Tendency Upward in Local Trade —Government Requirements Force Mills to Buy Actively

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a steady strengthening character to the local wool market, and the price quoted yesterday is not in many cases the price on goods tomorrow or even today. Thus values mount upward, and it is much easier to imagine $2 wool becoming a reality than it was a month ago. Government requirements have kept mills in the market to a considerable extent for additional supplies, but the rainy weather has served as a handicap to reorders on civilian goods. In fact, it has been remarked that buyers are in town in some cases not to buy, but to obtain positions. At any rate, the public is not overstocking as has recently been done in England. There, it has been done to such a degree that the latter country may have to intercede in the control of clothing as well as food.

Western clips are held at very high prices, with growers who have not disposed of their entire clips, refusing to sell at any price named. Many of the sales are much later than heretofore and several have been postponed indefinitely. Arizona wools have been arriving in fair volume. Missouri wools were quoted at 66c. delivered and there is some talk of the price reaching 75c. before long. Southern wools are as high as 70c.

There is not a very large quantity of South American wools on hand at present, but Lincolns have reached 57@60c. However inquiry has been good on these wools and several fair-sized sales are reported.

The speculative element is felt to a certain degree, but is not nearly as extensive as a short time ago, inasmuch as most of the territory wools that would tend to create this condition have been sold, or else the growers are refusing to consider any quotations whatsoever.

The 16,000,000 pounds of Australian wool that the British Government has just ordered released to help out manufacturers in the United States is to come directly from Australia to the United States, according to latest advices. It is to be the property of the British Government and will probably be auctioned off in some way similar to the methods of buying at the London sales. When it will arrive, how much will be sent at a time, the method of distribution, and the selling price are questions with all dealers here and are matters far from being settled.

Australian 64s are now bringing $1.66 in the foreign market, so that perhaps $1.75 will be considered a fair price for these wools landed here. Two Boston firms who bought when the 50,000 bales were offered at the London sales remarked that they wished they had purchased many times the amount they did get at that sale, considering present advanced quotations.

Some members of the local wool trade have more faith than others as to the ultimate good resulting therefrom. That it will affect the local market prices appreciably is not expected, in view of the small amount set forth. The requirements of the forces of the British Government and its allies abroad will be considered first. If, after that, it is found that the 45,000 bales can be spared, then the United States may begin to hope for receipts of shipments.

Owing to the difficulty of turning out large numbers of woolen underwear garments for Government use in a short time, mill owners feel that the task will be difficult of completion unless modifications are made in present requirements and cotton and wool mixture is substituted for all-wool. The British Government found it expedient to do this in order to increase the yardage.

There seems no doubt that next year's buyers will have fewer styles to choose from on spring goods. Samples, also, will be late, owing to the fact that manufacturers are hesitating about fixing prices on next year's lines so far in advance, with the raw material market prices tending upward. They feel that it is practically impossible to predict the limit to which raw material may go by that time. Some, too, know what such quotations have cost them in losses in the past and wish to counteract their former mistakes.

The men's wear market has been more active than the women's wear market, chiefly on account of Government orders, for which the former have the required machinery. Another good factor, of late, is to be found in the fewer cancellations of orders by buyers. This seems to show that the retailers realize the difficulties of the moment and know that orders canceled now, if replaced later, will cost them much in excess of the quotations of today.

Carpet wools have shown no very great activity this week. Prices are high and there is a comparatively small amount of stock to choose from, so that dealers have not displayed any too great interest in this particular branch of the market.

At the industrial exposition and export conference which is to be held at Springfield, Mass., for week beginning June 23, there will be special days assigned for each trade. On June 23 Governor McCall, Mayor Frank E. Stacy, and Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield will speak. The latter has a interesting topic prepared entitled "After the War, What?" June 26 has been designated as Textile Day. The Department of Commerce considers this a fitting time to hold such an exhibit when the industries of the world are needed as never before to work side by side with the soldiers in order to more speedily bring the world war to a close.

UNIFORM SIZE COTTON BALE PLAN PUSHED

Georgia Legislature Is Expected to Pass Measure Designed to Aid Exporting Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Eighty-six members of the Georgia Legislature and hundreds of commercial organizations and merchants of Georgia have indorsed a bill by Frank Wilby, manager of the Savannah Traffic Bureau, which will be introduced at the next session by Senator L. R. Akin of Brunswick, providing for a uniform size of cotton bale and fixing the maximum size of all gin boxes operated by ginners of cotton and cotton linters.

For many years a bill similar to this has been advocated, but nothing has been done. The European war which has impaired ocean shipping facilities now makes such a law imperative, say its advocates. A uniform package for the shipment of cotton and cotton linters will assure lower cotton rates from ports in the United States, they assert.

Business men generally are in favor of the bill, and it is believed that it will be passed by the next Legislature without difficulty.

Cotton importers in Europe have notified United States exporters that unless better conditions prevail the loss would be charged back to the point of origin. The European buyers' complaint has been that, from improper baling, the percentage of waste was too great, that the grade was reduced on a large number of bales from accumulation of dirt, etc., while in transit, and that bales when unloaded from ships were in such a dilapidated condition as in many instances to require relabeling before forwarding to ultimate destination.

The complaints have placed particular stress on the fact that Egyptian cotton arriving in European ports was in all instances in good condition, packed in uniform bales and clearly marked. In justice to European customers, similar conditions should exist on shipments of American cotton, they said.

Southern cotton interests advocate the adoption of a standard gin box 27x54 inches.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of cotton at the ports Tuesday estimated at 9000 bales compared with 9177 bales last week, 6921 bales last year and 10,304 bales two years ago.

Worcester, Mass., Telegram says that a $17,000,000 contract for steel helmets for the United States Government has been received by Simonds Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, manufacturers of saws and knives.

John W. Cawley of Boston was selected, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, taking the seat of his former partner, F. G. Roberts. The business will be conducted under the same firm name, F. G. Roberts & Co.

Canada will appoint a wheat commission to control, jointly with commission already appointed by United States, wheat surplus of this continent for the benefit of the Allies. Surplus will virtually be pooled and the commissions will control market prices and check speculation. Canadian grain men are already talking of the possibility of fixing maximum and minimum prices of $2 and $1.75, for wheat. Canada's wheat crop is expected to be as large this year as in 1916, or 250,000,000 bushels. Of this 75,000,000 will be needed at home, leaving 175,000,000 for export.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	950	970
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	103
Illinois Pipe	213	218
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99
Ohio Oil	359	363
Prairie Oil & Gas	530	540
Prairie Pipe	297	301
South Penn Oil, ex-div	290	295
Standard Oil, California	269	273
Indiana	770	780
Kentucky, ex-dividend	350	375
New Jersey	612	618
New York	288	291
Union Tank Line	91	93

APRIL FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, shows comparative figures imports and exports by great groups during April, 1917, and 10 months ended April, 1917, as follows (000 omitted):

Groups:	April 1917	April 1916	Ten months 1917	Ten months 1916
IMPORTS				
Crude mat for use in manufacturing	$113,388	$95,897	$856,182	$744,048
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	30,695	21,426	257,190	208,020
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	37,941	36,036	266,134	230,029
Manufs for further use in manufacturing	40,106	36,270	369,124	273,450
Manufactures ready for consumption	30,917	26,315	309,194	251,750
Miscellaneous	869	1,762	14,184	15,071
Total imports	$253,916	$217,706	$2,072,008	$1,722,368
EXPORTS				
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$36,699	$44,578	$632,463	$431,125
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	55,407	36,702	409,081	322,108
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	69,396	51,830	583,696	478,649
Manufactures for further use in mfg	110,768	60,754	951,826	503,121
Manufactures ready for consumption	246,867	197,041	2,456,650	1,520,610
Miscellaneous	4,619	5,009	82,770	87,814
Foreign merchandise exported	4,497	3,948	50,736	50,955
Total exports	$530,253	$399,862	$5,167,222	$3,394,382

CALIFORNIAN CROPS GAINING

Outlook Almost Uniformly Favorable—Agitation for Economy Brings Good Results —Irrigated Areas Increased

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—This spring's weather, although unfavorable for the growth of alfalfa in California, early irrigation in some districts and the germination of seed, has been excellent for grain which is filling out admirably, says the Anglo & London-Paris National Bank of this city, which continues: Much more wheat is expected than was looked for a month ago and we may produce half our consumption which would be about normal. Barley is generally in fine condition, and considering the large areas sown, some dealers are claiming a crop as large as that of 1914 which was about 1,000,000 tons. Estimates generally, however, run from 800,000 to 900,000 tons. Lack of ships and the strain upon railroads are expected to make unreasonable prices here impossible, so that stockmen are beginning to feel reassured. Prices of all non-perishables, however, will be very remunerative to producers. The rice acreage will be from 30 to 50 per cent more than that of last year. The amount of grain-hay will depend on the acreage cut for grain, and alfalfa will depend on the sun heat. Generally, there is water enough. Any shortage of grain or alfalfa hay is likely to be fully made good by corn and sorghums whose planting has been pushed with great energy in all parts of the State. The acreage in sugar beets is believed to be larger than last year, although there has been some diversion to beans, and the acreage in beans will be increased to an extent that nothing but war demand would justify. The acreage in potatoes has not increased greatly if at all, but there will be a normal surplus for shipment out of the State.

Apricots and almonds which bloom in February and March were severely injured on the lower lands. Low temperatures in April and early May caused unusual dropping of plums and prunes in some places. Otherwise deciduous fruit crops are almost as large as the trees should carry and will generally require severe thinning. It is too early to estimate the grape crop but raisin grapes are reporting as setting well and by reason of new acreage coming into bearing, especially of seedless, we may have a new high record crop. Estimates of the prune crop vary from 175,000,000 pounds by some growers to 225,000,000 pounds estimated by some dealers. Growers' crop estimates are usually lower than those of dealers. All agree that the pear and peach crop will be large. Old packs of dried and canned fruits were probably never before so nearly cleaned up. Packers expect a larger pack of both dried and canned fruits than that of last year. They concede that prices to growers will be much higher than last year, but are unwilling to meet the extreme views of some growers, so that comparatively few contracts have yet been made. Cooperative organizations control, probably, 75 per cent or more of the acreage of raisins, prunes, apricots and peaches, but have not yet indicated their views as to prices and all trading in futures has been with growers outside the associations.

Exhortations to increase food production caused something approaching a food panic, brought about extensive hoarding and made possible the speculative prices which we have seen. However, some useful effects have resulted. A great deal of waste has been stopped, and although the cry for extended planting will cause much production at excessive cost, it will nevertheless be production, and help so much, and should lead the way to better organized and directed effort next year. What has really caused the large increase of planted acreage is the desire of farmers for profit, and especially in this State, for assuring feed for farm stock. Any large and sudden increase of crop acreage in this State must come from increase of the irrigated area, which takes time and money even when the main canals have been made and the water supply is abundant. It is also a question of pumping machinery and power for large areas are irrigated by pumping. At the time of the last irrigation census there were about 25,000 irrigating pumps in operation in California and there are many more now. The additional area irrigated this year is expected to reach 250,000 acres which is decidedly above the normal. Organized effort now in progress is likely to greatly increase the irrigated area next year. And that is presumably true of all the semi-arid States.

DIVIDENDS

The New York Central Railroad Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Draper Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 11.

Michigan Central railroad declared usual semi-annual dividend of $2, payable July 28 to holders of record June 29.

Canada Southern Railway declared usual semiannual dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record June 29.

Exchange Trust Company of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 2 to holders of record June 20.

General Baking Company declared a regular dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Sloss-Sheffield declared regular quarterly 1¾ per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 18.

Wheeling Steel & Iron Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable June 30.

The Kanawha & Michigan Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable June 30 to holders of record June 26.

Regal Shoe Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 21.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable July 2 to holders of record June 19.

The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable June 29 to holders of record June 26.

Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis railway declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 20 to stock of record June 27.

The Yadkin River Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

The Duluth Edison Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable July 2 to stock of record June 19.

The Carolina Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable July 2 to stock of record July 15.

Empire Steel & Iron declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, on account of accumulated dividends, both payable July 1.

United States Steamship Company declared regular bimonthly dividend of 1 per cent and an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Loew's Boston Theater Association has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent, payable July 2 to holders of record June 23.

The First National Bank and the First Security Company of New York have each declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 30. The disbursement will be paid in $1,000,000 Liberty bonds.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock and a semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent on the common, both payable Aug. 20 to holders of record Aug. 1. Rate on common stock is 1 per cent less than the semiannual dividend paid in year previous.

The Mahoning Coal Railroad Company declared usual semiannual dividends of $2.50 a share on its preferred and of $5 a share on its common stocks and an extra dividend of $15 a share on the common. Dividend on common is payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 16 and the extra on common and on preferred stocks are payable June 2 to holders of record June 22.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	3⅝	3⅞
do ctfs	3½	3⅞
Big Ledge	2¾	3
Boston & Mont	62c	65c
Butte C & Z	12¾	12⅞
Butte Detroit	½	⅝
Calumet & Jer	1 11/16	1¾
Canada Cop	2 3/16	2⅝
Chev Motors	95	100
Cons Arizona	2 3/16	2 5/16
Cosden & Co	12⅞	13⅛
Cosden O & G	12⅞	13⅛
Dundee Ariz	1	1¼
First Nat Cop	2½	3
Goldfield Cons	53	55
Gold Warrior	60	70
Grant Motors	3½	5
Green Monster	1	1⅛
Hecla Mining	8⅜	8⅝
Howe Sound	5½	6¾
Hudson Bay	1	1¼
Jerome Verde	1¾	1 13/16
Jerome Victor	½	¾
Jumbo	37	39
Lake Torpedo Boat	8	8½
Magma Cop	44½	48
Majestic	⅜	⅝
Marlin Arms	94½	98
Max Munitions	1⅞	2
McKinley Dar	50	53
Met Petrol	1¾	1 13/16
Midwest Oil	77	78
Mohican	⅝	¾
Mojave Tungsten	⅜	½
Nancy Hanks	⅞	1
National Conduit	36⅞	37¼
Nipissing	7⅜	7⅝
Peerless	16	18
Rex Cons	27	29
Sapulpa Ref	9¾	10½
Seneca	9⅜	10½
Sequoyah Oil	1¼	1⅜
Sinclair Gulf	31	33
Steel Alloys	6½	7
Stewart Min	¼	5/16
Submarine Boat	32	32¼
Troy Arizona	25	30
United Motors	27	27½
United W Oil	5/16	⅝
United Sugar	36	37
Utah National	3	3¼
U S Steam	4⅝	4⅞
Victoria	9	9½
Zinc Concent	2¾	3⅛

REAL ESTATE

Property owned by William H. Smith at 70 Cedar Street, opposite Lambert Avenue, Roxbury, has this day been transferred to Agnes M. Holl. It consists of a 2½-story frame dwelling house and frame garage, together with some 27,737 square feet of land. The total assessment is $6500 of which $5000 applies on the land.

Title to a vacant building lot on Rochdale Street near Cobden Street, has been sold by William H. Partridge, owner, to John Finnigan for improvement. There are 3825 square feet in the parcel, assessed for $1100.

An estate changing hands in West Roxbury was owned by Minnie Rau, situated 195 Chestnut Avenue near Spring Avenue. There is a frame dwelling house and 5500 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of $3700. The land is valued at $1900 of it. John F. Geiger and wife are the new owners.

BRIGHTON AND HYDE PARK

Thomas E. Rothwell has purchased from Charles H. Harrison a lot of land fronting on Kilsyth Road, near Lanark Road, which extends through to Wilson Park, in Brighton. The parcel contains 13,365 square feet and carries an assessment of $3300.

Thomas F. McMahon and wife have purchased some vacant land from John T. Robinson et al., trustees, containing 19,905 square feet, situated corner of Childs Street and Perkins Avenue, Hyde Park. The land is valued by the assessors at $2800.

NEWTON CENTER AND ALLSTON

Final papers have been passed in the sale of a single frame dwelling and 13,695 square feet of land at 97 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center, in the district known as University Heights. Janet Putnam is the grantor and Grace E. Radway is the purchaser. The property has a total valuation in excess of $20,000.

Final papers were also passed in a sale for George R. Slader of a single frame dwelling and 10,000 square feet of land at 45 Hobart Road, Newton Center, near Commonwealth Avenue. The building is new and not yet assessed, but the property has a valuation of $18,000. Jennie M. Douglass buys for investment.

Final papers were passed in the sale of a single frame dwelling and 10,000 square feet of land located on Preble Avenue and Grand View Road, Winthrop. Fred S. Douglass is the grantor and James D. Henderson the purchaser.

Roland Litchfield has sold a tract of vacant land on Glenville Avenue, corner of Long Avenue, Allston, comprising about 30,000 square feet, to Gabe Rosen. The land is valued at 75 cents a foot. The new owner intends to improve at once with the erection of five four-story apartment buildings to contain 90 suits. Henderson & Ross were the brokers in these sales.

SOUTH BOSTON SALES

Alfred Hemenway has sold to Charles I. Brink, the three three-family frame dwellings and 3852 square feet of land at 139-141 and 143 West Fourth Street, South Boston. The total assessed valuation of this property is $4600.

Elizabeth B. Jenney also sold to Mary A. Kelly the single frame dwelling and 2019 square feet of land at 55 G Street, South Boston. The assessed valuation is $4100. Henry J. Bowen, was the broker in both sales.

Papers have gone to record today from Mary Murphy et al., trustees, to Mary E. MacDonnell, buyer of the frame house and 1900 square feet of land, located 172 L Street, corner of East Seventh Street, South Boston. This property is taxed on a valuation of $5100, including $1400 carried on the lot, but the consideration named in the deed is $6050.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Mt. Vernon St., 39-41, Ward 8; Christian Endeavor Society, Brainerd & Leeds; brick stores and offices.

North Beacon St., 1-11, Ward 25; Joseph B. Krauser, H. Harris; brick stores.

Lakeville Pl., 10 rear; Paul F. Folsom, E. C. Young Co.; frame garage.

Cliftondale St., 22 rear; Stephen Duncan, Harold Duffie; frame garage.

Harrison Ave., 361, Ward 6; Elizabeth Cohen, W. L. Miner; alter store and dwelling.

High St., 181-191, Ward 5; Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; alter mfg.

West Canton St., 160, Ward 7; Ida M. Balcom; alter lodging.

T Wharf, 15-26, Ward 5; Quincy Market & Cold Storage Co., G. Emil Graustaff; manufacturing.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s., electro £142. Sales spot none; futures none. Spot tin £236 10s, up 10s.; futures £234, up 10s.; Straits £236 15s., up 10s. Sales spot tin 10; futures 70 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £54, futures £50.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN ROAD

Colorado & Southern road makes this comparative report for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Oper rev	$16,469,279	$14,725,665
Oper income	5,625,619	4,007,906
Gross income	6,347,780	4,575,976
Net income	3,011,227	1,108,150
Surplus	1,993,575	1,039,848

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	$43,102,780	$37,283,178
Balances	8,204,374	2,457,736

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance today, $135,091.

ENGLISH WOOL USE RULINGS

Details of New Orders of Army Council Issued Governing Priority of Consumption and Work of Machines and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England (May)—Details of the scheme for regulating priority of wool consumption and of the use of machinery and labor in the woolen and worsted trades are now issued in the form of an Army Council Order. Machinery has been set up for the distribution of supplies for approved purposes, and the scheme generally has for its object the regulation of production on lines strictly in accord with the national interest. As previously indicated, work of national importance is to be divided into two classes, "A" and "B," class "A" comprising work to be carried out under a Government war contract, and class "B," export orders and other contracts or orders certified to be work of national importance by the Director of Army Contracts. In issuing certificates for class "B" work, the Director of Army Contracts will be guided by the advice of representative trade committees of merchants, spinners and manufacturers.

All woolen and worsted spinners, manufacturers of hosiery and cloth, merchants and clothiers are required to give priority to class "A" work over all other work, and to class "B" work over work except class "A." In the supply of materials priority will be given to class "B" work next after class "A" work, and in any arrangements made for the substitution of labor with a view to the release of men for the army, preferential treatment will be given to those persons or firms who can show that a large proportion of their output is class "A" and class "B." Due regard will be paid, however, to keeping running as large a proportion of the existing machinery of all the individual applicants as is possible. Sir Maurice Levy, M. P., has been appointed by the Army Council in an honorary capacity to supervise the organization of the scheme as it affects merchants and clothiers. He will be assisted by a committee representative of these branches of the trade, which has been nominated by the more important trade organizations concerned. Manufacturers and spinners will be grouped in district committees, which will be responsible for dealing with applications for civil trade for approved purposes. Committees have been constituted for the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Lancashire), the Midlands, the West of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The work of the district committees will be coordinated by a joint priority committee representative of all of them.

Holders of wool and tops who are also users are prohibited on and after June 11 in the case of crossbreds, and on and after July 2 in the case of merino, from putting into consumption any portion of their stock except under a permit issued by the district committee. Users of wool and tops who wish to consume any part of their existing stock will have to make application to their district committee, to whom full particulars of the stock must be given. The district committee will take these particulars into account when determining the ration of each applicant from stocks under Government control. If any applicant has stocks equal to or greater than his ration, as determined by the district committee, no allocation of wool will be made to him, but a permit will be granted authorizing him to use the whole or part of his existing stock. In the issue of any wool and tops that may be available after military requirements have been met, priority will be given to applications for export and other approved purposes. The wool and tops upon reserve will be scheduled, and the prices fixed for each class on the basis of the civilian issue prices for tops published on Jan. 11 last. These prices will remain in force until Sept. 30 next.

Manufacturers of hosiery or cloth may make application once every three months, or as the occasion arises, to the district committee for priority certificates to obtain such quantities of wool, tops, yarn, etc., as they may reasonably expect to manufacture or sell for export and other approved purposes. Merchants and clothiers may make application in like manner for certificates entitling them to priority in the manufacture of cloth and hosiery. Woolen and worsted spinners may similarly make application to their district committee for priority certificates to obtain such quantities of wool and/or tops as they may reasonably expect to require for the supply of yarn to manufacturers of cloth or hosiery for the export trade and other approved purposes. For the information of the committee particulars must be given of the extent in past years of the trade for which priority is asked. If the quantity applied for exceeds past requirements, then reasons for expecting an excess must be given. In addition, particulars must be given of the percentage proportion of home, export, and Government contract trade done by the applicant. Provided the committee be satisfied with the application, a priority certificate will be given to cover class "B" work, to an amount not exceeding the proportion shown on the application form, or a permit will be issued to use a definite quantity of existing stocks. This certificate will be a "key" certificate, and with it will be issued a book of subcertificates, which must be issued by the holder of the "key" certificate when placing the orders for which he requires priority. A priority certificate affords priority in manufacture, in addition to priority in the supply of wool, tops, yarns, or other woolen or worsted material. A warning is given, however, that military and other national needs will seriously restrict the quantity of wool available.

When making application for a further priority certificate, or permit, subcertificates or other satisfactory evidence must be placed before the district committee, showing how the material or goods purchased under the previous priority certificate, or used under the previous permit, have been disposed of, and should the committee be satisfied, then further application may be granted. Priority certificates for the export of partly manufactured goods, such as tops, yarns, etc., will, save for special purposes, be granted by the committee only after all requirements have been met for the supply of materials for fully manufactured articles for the export trade and other approved purposes.

Allocation of wool will be made by the district committees early in each month, and if there are not sufficient materials available for distribution to meet the immediate supplies required in connection with approved applications, then each applicant will be granted a proportionate share of the wool or tops available for approved purposes. In all cases the district committees will have regard to the total amount available for distribution, the applicant's stocks, and the amount of Government work he has on hand. "Key" certificates and permits to use existing stocks will be issued in response to approved applications after June 1. This priority certificate scheme covers the supply for manufacture of wool, or such wool substitutes as are used in the woolen and worsted industries, and of tops, yarns, and cloth made from such materials.

As a further measure for limiting the consumption of wool, tops, and yarns in the hands of spinners and manufacturers, it is proposed to reduce the hours of work in factories. From May 30, in the case of looms, and from June 13, in the case of worsted spinning machinery, the Central Wool Advisory Committee recommend that the weekly running hours shall be reduced from 55½ to 45; or, if the average during April was more or less than 55½, then a pro rata reduction. In the case of plant spinning all yarns other than worsted of which wool is a constituent, a reduction of 15 per cent in the hours worked is recommended, to come into force on May 30. This is aimed at woolen mills, where the spinning plant is often run at night, as well as during the day. The foregoing reductions are to apply to all work, government and private, provided that licenses may be given to exceed the maximum to meet urgent government requirements. It is recommended, however, that steps should be taken to spread government work, so as to avoid this necessity. In the hosiery trade a reduction of 30 per cent in the consumption of yarns, of which wool forms a constituent, is proposed from May 30.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS FOR U. S. STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steel Corporation has subscribed an additional $25,000,000 to the Liberty Loan, making the total subscriptions thus far $50,000,000. The corporation at its meeting Tuesday declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock to enable stockholders to contribute to the $100,000,000 fund which is being raised by the American National Red Cross for Army purposes.

The dividend action was taken, it was explained by Chairman Gary, at the request of many stockholders, and the dividend checks will be sent with a statement of the circumstances which influenced the action of the directors. He said, however, that "the disposition of the dividend will be left entirely with the stockholders in accordance with their interest and patriotic instincts."

Chairman Gary announced that a still further subscription to the Liberty Loan might be made "if it should seem necessary in order to dispose of the total amount of bonds to be placed by the Government within the period ending next Friday."

The board of directors also took action in respect to the regular quarterly dividend due to be declared on the last Tuesday of July, adopting a resolution that it was the sense of the board that an extra dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock be declared on that date in addition to the regular 1¼ per cent on that issue and the 1¾ per cent on the preferred. The 3 per cent extra dividend will be the same as was declared for the previous quarter.

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COAL TRAINS FOR NEW ENGLANDERS

Committee Headed by James J. Storrow Arranges to Transport Anthracite Direct From Mines in 50-Car Shipments

Coal shipments to New England points direct from the mines in 50-car trains, each destined for some particular sectipn, are to be inaugurated soon by the New England Coal Committee headed by James J. Storrow of Boston, according to plans announced yesterday.

With plenty of coal, both hard and soft, at the mines, a through fast service of three or four days instead of a fortnight, quick car distribution at clearing stations, and above all, speedy unloading, the committee believe that the threatened shortage will be overcome. The success of the plan, according to the committee, depends on the ability of each coal dealer receiving a car, to unload it within 24 hours in order that it may be immediately returned and the train of "empties" started back to the mines.

In describing the plan yesterday Mr. Storrow said: "The committee has been working diligently for two weeks on the plan, during which time we have made four trips to Washington and one to Philadelphia.

"We are organizing New England into districts and then we are going to start a train of 50 coal cars direct from a hard coal mine in Pennsylvania, catching the coal just as it comes out of the ground, moving the train straight into one of these New England districts—for example, Manchester, N. H., will be the center of the Southern New Hampshire district.

"We shall run our solid train without dropping a car straight through from the mine to Manchester in less than 100 hours instead of the fortnight it now takes, or frequently a month under present railroad conditions. At Manchester the train will be split up and the cars switched around to feed Manchester and other Southern New Hampshire points.

"The coal is to be in addition to the coal now moving as single carload lots in mixed trains. When this train load program has been working for a short time we think New England will be back on the coal map. Similar trains will go to points in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts and also Maine if coal enough does not reach Maine by water.

"Rounding up a lot of extra coal cars in times like this is a hard job. We absolutely cannot get, under present conditions, coal cars for this train movement unless we can count on the indefatigable cooperation of the people who are to get this coal in unloading their cars. We have been obliged to promise every one of these cars will be unloaded in one day, so it can start right back to the mines for the next train load.

"It is up to the New Englanders to make good on their part of the program. Any district, any dealer and any user who cannot unload his car or cars in one day should not apply for this coal.

"Hoist a flag, call in your neighbor, ask the store clerk, the clergyman, the Mayor or any one to pitch in and help you get that car unloaded before the sun sets, because we shall be obliged in the interest of the great body of New England coal consumers to chop off this trainload supply from any man who has not sufficient help or who has not sufficient standing with his neighbors to get the help needed to unload his car by sunset.

"We have so far been talking about hard coal, but we are at work on soft coal, but that is the next story I hope we can say something definite about within a few days."

Each New England state is represented on the New England committee, the chairman for the different states being: Harold H. Blake, Concord, N. H.; H. J. M. Jones, Montpelier, Vt.; William A. Bullard, Providence, R. I.; A. H. Bullard, Bridgeport, Conn.; Frank C. Wright, Bangor, Me., and Galen L. Stone, Boston.

The headquarters of the committee have been established at the State House and Mr. Wright, who is vice-president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, was appointed vice-chairman on account of his railroad knowledge, and especially because of his long experience in railroad and coal mining in the coal regions before he came to New England. H. H. Stinson, associated with the New England Coal & Coke Company, one of the best-posted men in New England on coal and especially the transportation of coal by water, is the secretary.

AMERICANS WANT TO RETURN HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The immigration officers have a serious problem to solve just now in regard to the large number of foreigners, not citizens, but residents of the United States, who have been brought to this country by the Dominion Government to do certain kinds of work and who now wish to return to their homes across the border.

The matter is being taken up by the authorities at Ottawa and it is expected that passports can be arranged for in a very short time.

PLACE OF CANADA IN AMERICA DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An active devotion to the development of friendship with Canada was urged on the United States by Charles Andrews Huston, dean of the law school of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, himself born a Canadian in an address at the University of Chicago on Tuesday.

"We must lay aside as sheer folly the hope, if it is still honestly cherished by any intelligent American, that Canada is destined to become a part of a single nation stretching from the Rio Grande to the Pole," declared Dean Huston.

"The destiny of Canada is bound up now beyond all peradventure with that great federation of autonomous states somewhat misleadingly called the British Empire. If Canada is to play her full part in the concert of those powers which cherish and maintain the ideals of democracy, we must help her to realize that, if by ties of interest and affection she is British, still by equally binding ties she is American and has duties and privileges arising from her position on this account."

Dean Huston proposed inviting Canada to participate in the Pan-American Financial Congress of 1917, advised a generous study of Canadian history, and advocated exchanging of teachers.

CAMPAIGN TO REPLACE SUPPLY OF HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, president of the American Hackney Horse Society and the Association of American Horse Shows, has started a continent-wide campaign for cooperation among live stock organizations and agricultural socities in keeping up the supply of horses.

The society says that abundant harvests are not more vital than an adequate supply of horses, whether in war or peace, and that it is of the utmost importance to begin at once to replace the millions of horses lost in the war. The export of a million horses to Europe within the past two years and the curtailment of live stock production because of high cost of feed are called a serious menace to agriculture.

SHIPPING NEWS

Advices were received in Boston today that the British steamer Mahopac, bound from London to Boston with a cargo of wool, leather, machinery and general merchandise valued at $1,000,000, has been beached in the English Channel. No particulars were received, but it is the belief of Boston shipping interests that the vessel struck a mine before being beached. The cargo was heavily insured in the United States. It is expected that the merchandise will be transferred to another vessel for shipment to the United States.

The Mahopac left London Monday on its first trip between London and Boston. The vessel was formerly the Minnesota of the Atlantic Transport Line and made regular trips between Baltimore and London. The Mahopac was built in Belfast in 1887 and has the following dimensions: gross tonnage, 3016; net tonnage, 2080; length, 345.5 feet; beam, 40.9 feet; depth of hold, 26.7 feet.

Receipts of fish at the South Boston mart today were of wide variety, including tilefish, mackerel and groundfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $5@10, steak cod $10, market cod $6 and pollock $6.50. Tilefish arrivals: Schooners Buema 50,000 pounds and Waltham 41,000. Mackerel arrivals: Monarch 70,000 fresh, 360 bbls salted; Mary F. Curtis 70,000 fresh, 57 bbls. salted; Rob Roy 60,000 fresh, 240 bbls. salted; Helen B. Thomas 50,000 fresh, and Ralph L. Hall 80,000 fresh and 120 bbls. salted. Groundfish arrivals: Ruth 92,000 pounds and Olivia Sears 2000.

Mackerel fishermen are not making as large stocks for their long trips to Cape Shore grounds as the haddock fishermen, expenses of the trip being greater. The Saladin received $7000 for the last trip, each of the crew being awarded $146, while the Benjamin Smith earned $7693, each of the crew receiving $162, and the Good Luck $6044, each of the crew receiving $118, all mackerel seiners. The haddock fishermen J. M. Marshall stocked only $4500, and each of the crew received $150, while the vessel was out only two weeks. The mackerel fishermen have been out about a month.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to two vessels, the Republic with 25,000 pounds halibut and 30,000 salted fish and the Atalanta with a cargo of salted cod from Newfoundland.

Mackerel are more plentiful along the north Atlantic seaboard than at any time in recent years, and reports from fishing ports along the coast indicate heavy receipts being landed at frequent intervals. Statistics issued yesterday by the Boston Fish Bureau show 21 mackerel vessels reaching Boston during the past week with 1,418,000 pounds fresh mackerel, and 4217 bbls. salted, while the steamers from Yarmouth have landed nearly as much more. There was one vessel at the fish pier today, the schooner Stilleto with 80,000 pounds mackerel.

Reports from Newport indicate arrival there of 11 boats with approximately 25,000 pounds mackerel, while 13 vessels were reported at New Bedford with 31,000 pounds. Gloucester reports for Monday and today show eight vessels there with mackerel.

"NOW SERVING HIS COUNTRY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, U. S. N., port commandant here, has announced that he will distribute autographed cards, bearing the coat of arms of the United States Navy to each home from which one or more men have been sent to ships of the Navy. The cards will have printed upon them: "A man from this house is now serving his country in the United States Navy."

WOMEN'S PAPER FOR DEMOCRACY

Consolidation of Woman's Journal, Woman Voter and National Suffrage News in The Woman Citizen Accomplished

A new "adventure in journalism," as it has been called, has just been entered into by advocates of votes for women, and the Woman Citizen, a Journal of Democracy, the new weekly, staffed entirely by women, and devoted to the cause of their enfranchisement, has made its bow to the reading public. As many know already, this is the result of the consolidation of three suffrage periodicals, the Woman's Journal, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell; the Woman Voter, the lively monthly published by the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, and the National Suffrage News, formerly the organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. President Wilson, so the suffragists say, himself furnished the battle cry for the new periodical: "We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Suffragists have had "adventures in journalism" before; in fact, they date from the establishment of the votes-for-women movement in the United States. The first women's paper to be established in this country, for the definite purpose of spreading abroad news of the new woman's rights propaganda, was, according to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, known as the historian of the suffrage cause, The Lily, a tiny four-page weekly sheet, edited by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of Seneca Falls, N. Y. This was begun in 1849, just the year after that famous first woman's rights convention called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a few other women, the radicals of those times. It acquired a circulation in nearly every State and Territory of the United States, during the six years of its publication. The Lily advocated the cause of temperance, also. That same year, 1849, saw Mrs. Bloomer's husband appointed postmaster, and she herself was sworn in as his deputy. While she held sway, that post office was a model of cleanliness, and Mrs. Bloomer fitted up a back room attractively where the women of the town and countryside could meet. Needless to say, The Lily was read there, and the cause of woman suffrage vigorously discussed. When its editor moved to the West, she and these gatherings were greatly missed.

A few numbers of this paper were found some years ago in Miss Anthony's attic, and were sent to the Library of Congress.

Providence, in Rhode Island, which has the honor of being the first of the New England States to grant her women presidential suffrage, was the home of the Pioneer and Woman's Advocate, published by Anna W. Spencer, in 1852. Its motto was "Liberty, Truth, Temperance and Equality," and it stood for better educational opportunities for women, higher prices for their labor, and for the opening up of new industries to them. The next year, 1853, Paulina Wright Davis began to edit and publish the Una, also devoted to the enfranchisement of women. Miss Anthony frequently referred to this organ. Still two years later, the Woman's Advocate began to appear in Philadelphia. This was not only owned and edited by women, but even the compositors were feminine.

"In 1868, the Revolution, a pronounced woman's rights paper, was started in New York City," to quote from "The History of Woman Suffrage." Susan B. Anthony was the publisher and proprietor, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury the editors. Its motto was "Principles, not policy; justice, not favor; men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less." In 1870, it passed into the hands of Laura Curtis Bullard, who edited it two years with the assistance of Phoebe Carey and Augusta Larned." (This became merged in a church paper in 1872.) 'The Revolution may be said to have dated a new era in the woman suffrage movement. Its brilliant, aggressive columns attracted the comments of the press, and drew the attention of the country to the reform so ably advocated." Various other women's rights periodicals followed this, but their publication was of short duration.

The bold and fearless utterances of the Revolution greatly distressed the more conservative of the suffragists and, when it ceased publication (files of it may be seen in the Library of Congress and the New York State capitol at Albany), the need of a woman suffrage paper was so evident that, in 1870, the Woman's Journal was founded, in Boston, by Lucy Stone and her husband, Henry B. Blackwell. Their daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, who has carried on their enterprise successfully up to the present consolidation and is to continue as an editor of the Woman Citizen tells the story of this famous suffrage organ:

"The paper has had a rich and inspiring history," begins Miss Blackwell. "Most of the money to start it was raised by Lucy Stone, and the first issue appeared Jan. 8, 1870. It announced itself as "a weekly newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston and Chicago, devoted to the interests of woman, to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage." The editors were Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, William Lloyd Garrison and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. With such a galaxy of editors, the new paper had wide attention and prestige from the first. Its contributors included most of the prominent men and women of the time who favored equal rights.

"Julia Ward Howe contributed a beautiful salutatory to that first issue. She said, in part: 'We implore our sisters, of whatever kind or degree, to make common cause with us, to lay down all partisan warfare, and organize a peaceful Grand Army of the Republic of Women. But we do not ask them to organize as against men, but as against all that is pernicious to men and to women. In this contest, the armor of Paul will become us, the shield and breastplate of strong and shining virtue.'

"Mrs. Livermore wrote: 'The highest intellectual ability, the best literary culture, indomitable resolution, and entire conservation, with ample financial means—all these are at the service of the Woman's Journal the coming year. It should at once have a large circulation among the women of New England, as it already has in the West.'

"It had this circulation in the West because it had taken over Mrs. Livermore's paper, the Agitator, published in Chicago. The idea of 'ample financial means' was different then from what it is now. The sum with which the journal was started was only $10,000. But it was harder to raise $10,000 for suffrage then than $100,000 today.

"The Journal had its office in the same building with the New England Women's Club. This and Sorosis, organized at about the same time, were pioneers in the club movement. It was a pleasant association. The club contained many brilliant and delightful women. Most of them were suffragists, and they dropped in freely at our office. Once Louisa M. Alcott came in and gave us $100, that she had just earned by writing a story.

"The Journal was associated not only with this pioneer club, but with all sorts of pioneering in the woman movement. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree, was Henry B. Blackwell's sister, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D. D., the first woman to be ordained as a minister, was his sister-in-law. The Journal's first clerk was Sarah Grimké Weld, daughter of that brave Angeline Grimké of South Carolina who, with her sister Sarah, and with Abby Kelley Foster, had borne the brunt of the battle for women's right to speak in public before the battle for equal suffrage had fairly begun. Wendell Phillips and the other old heroes and heroines of the antislavery movement were warm friends of the paper. They frequented its office, and used to pet me as the child of the regiment.

"At the end of two years, Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned as managing editor, becoming corresponding editor, and it became necessary to find editors who could serve without pay. Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell then took upon themselves the main editorial responsibility, and bore it for the rest of their lives.

"The paper was active in the many successive campaigns for suffrage amendments, and also in the movement for higher education, for enlarged property rights, and for women's acceptance in the professions. Its 47 bound volumes are a mine of historical information.

"The Journal was highly esteemed. Clara Barton wrote: 'It is the best source of information upon the woman question that I know.' The English Women's Review called it 'the best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world.' Frances E. Willard wrote: 'The Woman's Journal has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted. Professor Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, said she would give up her daily paper sooner than the Woman's Journal. Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's wife) said: 'It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one.'

"Cooperation between men and women must always be the order of nature; but it was especially needed in those early days, when both law and custom were so terribly unjust to women that it was a constant temptation to bitterness. Today most of those flagrant injustices have been removed, and it is comparatively easy to remember that, as Mrs. Catt says, 'the enemy is not man, but conservatism.'

"Many of the early women workers for equal rights had husbands who were in hearty sympathy with them; but Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell were the only couple who really devoted their lives to the cause. He had promised to do so when he won her consent to marry him, and the promise was most loyally kept. A splendid speaker, an admirable writer, a man of great energy and business ability, his help to the Journal was inestimable. He would never take a cent for his services, but, on the contrary, put into the paper not only indefatigable labor but much hard cash as well.

"For many years we had a weekly editorial from Colonel Higginson, full of wit and brilliancy. Some of them were later collected into a book, 'Common Sense About Women, one of the best things on the subject ever published.

"My mother, Lucy Stone, has been called 'the morning star of the woman's rights movement.' Long before the earliest suffrage association was formed, she set out to lecture for the cause almost alone, against mountains of prejudice, with a silvery voice, a wonderful eloquence, and a singularly sweet and winning manner. Beginning away back in 1847, she had traveled all up and down the country, preaching the gospel of equal rights for women to immense audiences. As I grew up, I began to help my parents with the work of the Journal and gradually helped more and more. Last summer Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, proposed a consolidation of the various suffrage papers, which has now been happily effected and the Woman Citizen is the admirable result."

TWO LIBERAL CONVENTIONS

TORONTO, Ont. — The executive committees of the Liberal associations for West and North Wellington have called for conventions respectively at Drayton on June 19 and at Arthur on June 21, says the Globe, when large gatherings are anticipated to discuss the urgent questions of the day.

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COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1309, Suite 1—Beautifully furn. 5-room front apartment for summer; piano, Victrola, c. h. w.; janitor service; light, airy, reasonable.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 106, Suite 2—To sublet, unfurn. 7-room apt.; good location for renting rooms to students and transients. Tel. Back Bay 2747-J.

FAMILY leaving town July and August will rent furnished apartment; piazza and lawn; no children; 20 min. from Park st.; $45. Tel. Roxbury 1396.

FURNISHED kitchenette suites for tourists; $1.50 and $2.00 daily. MRS. WADE, 16 Westland ave., Boston. Tel. B. B. 5461.

TO LET FOR SUMMER—Furnished 4-room suite with bath and kitchenette. Apply to janitor, 104 Hemenway, Suite 3.

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Cottages of artistic beauty and situation overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee; boating at your very door; select neighborhood; ultra modern in every respect; spacious garden spot, excellent transportation facilities; ranging in size of 5, 6 and 7 rooms. Prices from $2700 to $3800. GINGRAS REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Laconia, N. H.

MAINE COAST—Nicely furnished cottages to let on ocean front and sea bathing beaches; quiet and cool; elec. lighted, finest of drinking water; within easy reach to railroad station by electrics; $140 and up per season. Call or write WILMOT H. MacDONALD, Lovelt Heights, Cape Elizabeth, Me. Tel. 6358-M.

HULL 8-room furnished cottage, overlooking Hull Bay; shade trees; open plumbing, electric light, fireplace, large piazza, $300. K. P. HEINZEN, 332 Board of Trade Bldg., Boston. Tel. Main 6777; res., Jam. 383-J.

WINTHROP BEACH, Mass.—To let, furnished, summer mos. 94 Cottage ave. Tel. Winthrop 818 M. Every conv., water view.

FURNISHED FARM COTTAGE in Goffstown, N. H.; garden, berries, auto service. F. W. BLOOD.

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WINSTED, CONN.—For Sale—1½-story cottage of 8 rooms located on Highland Lake; ¼ acre of land; 20 fruit trees, garden; reasonable. For particulars address H. A. Leonard, 343 Fairfield ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

REAL ESTATE—MONTANA

HALF SECTION of land for sale in Montana; about 200 acres plowable; price $3750; schoolhouse adjoining; R. R. depot, trains east and west daily, five minutes' walk from house. Apply DAWE, Nowlan ave., Glendive, Montana.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE

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BUSINESS woman desires large, well-heated, unfurnished room in single or two-family house; reasonable; Roxbury or Dorchester preferred; please state particulars. Address A-201, Monitor Office, Boston.

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LARGE BAY WINDOW ROOM facing a park is offered to one or two who enjoy quiet surroundings. Telephone Back Bay 3368 or 2306.

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LEGAL NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON

Notice to Building Contractors.

Sealed bids for making alterations in Fire Engine House Number 15, at 109 Dorchester avenue, South Boston, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, June 26, 1917. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, ninth floor. The right to reject any and all bids, and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved.

By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION,
B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

CITY OF BOSTON

NOTICE OF HEARING

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COMMITTEES,
CITY HALL, June 11, 1917.

The Committee on Ordinances of the City Council will give a pubic hearing on Thursday, June 14, at 7:30 p. m., in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on the subject of one day off in three for firemen.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN F. DEVER,
Clerk of Committees.

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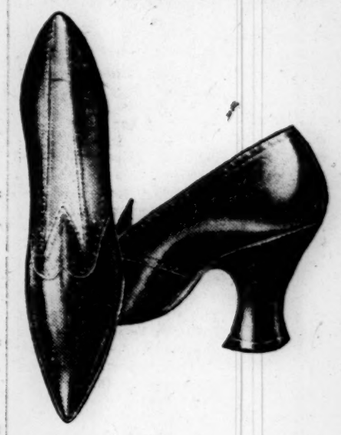

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

HENRY CABOT LODGE'S PUBLIC ADDRESSES

"Speeches and Addresses, 1884-1909." By Henry Cabot Lodge. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. $2.50 net.

"War Addresses, 1915-1917." Henry Cabot Lodge. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. $2.50 net.

In these two volumes the senior United States Senator from Massachusetts has compressed the best of his publicly voiced thought covering a period of 33 years. During that generation the relative rank of Massachusetts as a shaper of national opinion has substantially changed, and the party with which Mr. Lodge has always affiliated has twice been the party of opposition, its long reign of power following the war between the states having been challenged by leaders like Cleveland and Wilson.

But while his native State and his party have had their mutations, the career of Mr. Lodge has been one of steady progress from a congressman to a senator, from days of attack and suspicion at Harvard and in other academic and "high-brow circles" to days of cordial welcome as the ripest commentator on international affairs now in the Senate. Journals that once denounced him as a shrewd and resourceful party boss now commend his robust Americanism.

He is the much-sought-for orator on occasions when civics should be appareled in the garb of culture, for is he not an essayist, historian and biographer as well as a veteran legislator and experienced student of international relations? If occasion requires he can speak in French to his Canadian-born constituents in the crowded mill towns of Massachusetts. To a greater extent than any man now in public life in the United States he uses quotations from the Greek, Roman and British classics, when he writes essays or delivers orations. His thought may perforce have to be prosaic because of the subjects discussed; but he gives it the adornment of an apt poetical quotation, or a reference to a well-known character of Shakespeare or Dickens. Not that he is as prone to adopt this style of eloquence and rhetorical embellishment as his former colleague in the Senate, George F. Hoar, was, or that he discloses its possibilities as a form of forensic controversy in anything like the superlative fashion shown by Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop and Rufus Choate. On the other hand, he will not pay obeisance to the law governing so much of contemporary American eloquence which makes it gestureless, quotationless, unimaginative, restrained, crudely realistic "straight talk."

Just why Senator Lodge ever should have been pilloried as "The Oscar Wilde of American Statesmanship" by a Missouri politician of late years unusually prominent at Washington, it is difficult to say. It is true he is a master of irony and if he enters a combat, either on the floor of the Senate, on the platform of a party convention, or in a committee room it is with a rapier and not with a bludgeon. It also is true that Mr. Lodge has some regard for good clothes, and enjoys the felicities of intercourse between men and women of wit and wisdom. But he has never been a poseur, or affected the unconventional raiment of a Wilde or of some senators who come from west of the Alleghanies. As for his opinions about Puritanism, as shown by several addresses in these volumes, his views and those held by the decadent school of British and American schools of latter-day thinkers and writers are antipodal. The theology of the Puritans he never held, probably, for his ancestors were among the first to challenge the dominant Calvinism of New England. But the personal ethics and the reverence of his forbears for Deity and for duty he has never hesitated to champion, as several addresses in these volumes show. Moreover, he frankly avows that his own final authority in thought and deed is the decree of his own conscience.

A reader of these volumes will come to the conclusion that the flight of thirty odd years has not changed the Senator's point of view much. He now has much the same conceptions of national duty and destiny, the innate and unchangeable superiority of the Republican Party and the need of the protective system of tariff imposition that he had in 1884. He is by instinct and conviction a nationalist rather than an internationalist. He is for a strict interpretation and swift and rigid enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. He would put the full limit of national power back of all persons and investments in foreign lands. He would exclude persons and races that tend to lower national standards, economic or political. He would bar imports competing with manufactures at home. Even now, he hesitates at anything approaching formal alliance between the United States and other powers, either to defeat a common foe of democracy or to form a league to enforce peace. Caustic critic as he is of the nation's military unpreparedness, he admits that it is due more to Congress than to any Executive shortcoming; and glad as he would have been to have had the United States long ago clash with Germany, it was as a nationalist that he so felt.

Whether it is due to a temperamental strain that in his personal relations with men makes him far from social and cooperative, or whether it is because of long membership on the Foreign Relations Committee, where he has been made suspicious of the good will and good faith of even the friendliest of the Republic's rivals, we shall not pretend to say. But the fact remains that so long as Senator Lodge is in the Senate, the prerogatives of that part of the treaty-making power will be asserted to the limit, and projects for increasing the Executive's power will be blocked and also any plans that bind the United States to submit certain phases of national life either to arbitration or to the decisions of a league to war on war.

Senator Lodge has included his latest speeches dealing with Mexico and the part played by the Administration in negotiations with Germany prior to April, 1917, which, while powerful as specimens of invective and destructive criticism, are likely to be revised by him a decade hence quite as much as they will be challenged by facts then at the disposal of historians. Already much that in 1916, speaking as a partisan leader, he told the Massachusetts State Convention should and would certainly be done by the electorate, has been rejected by voters who have met the national issues on a plane above partisanship and unceasing suspicion of the competency and patriotism of Democrats. Mr. Lodge does not accept graciously either the policies or the leaders that a new epoch of national history is bringing to the front, domestic issues that his friend Mr. Roosevelt did much to define, and international issues that William II of Germany more than any other person has forced upon the Republic. He is inclined to challenge most of the "new ideas" as being far from new, and to deny that fundamentally humanity changes much from age to age. Hence there is little in his latest deliverances that shows much change from his earliest policies. That he expounds his conservatism ably and with a finished form as to expression is beyond question.

AMERICAN NOTES

Some of the lights and shadows of a diplomatic career as lived by some representatives of the United States Government are painted realistically in "The American Ambassador," by Laurence Byrne.

In addition to the new biography of Thoreau by F. B. Sanborn there await admirers of the nature lover and interpreter two other new books about the hermit of Walden, Gleason's "Through the Year With Thoreau" and "Henry Thoreau as Remembered by a Young Friend," who happened to be the son of Emerson.

Three well-known French binders have been invited to make their home in Garden City, Long Island, and, under the patronage of the Doubleday, Page & Co. firm, to keep the development of bookmaking as an art in the country at large.

The mountain whites of the states stretching from West Virginia to Georgia are to have a new interpreter in Sarah Johnson Cocke. Her story "The Master of the Hills" will deal with this interesting, backward but potentially great element of the population, having its racial roots in the Britain of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries.

A revised and enlarged edition of one of the cleverest of satires, "How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers," written by Robert Williams Wood, has been prepared by the author, who by the way is active now as an expert physicist in service of the Government and the National Council of Defense.

Robert Frost's "North of Boston" has gone into its seventh edition, which is a tribute not only to the poet but to the reading public's waxing interest in verse.

Publishers are being requested to join with private and public libraries and with authors in restocking so far as possible the Library of the University of Louvain, Belgium.

The Pulitzer prize at Columbia University, in sum $1000, given for the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish service to the people, has been awarded to Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliot for their life of their mother, Julia Ward Howe.

"The Royal Outlaw" by Charles B. Hudson is an historical romance by a new author who has taken Saul and David and the Old Testament narrative for his basis of fact.

Contributions from American authors to the special fund of which Mrs. Margaret Deland has been and still is treasurer have enabled her to send $6000 for relief work in France, England, Italy, Serbia and Russia.

Southern life as revealed in its literature is the object of a compilation which Prof. M. G. Fulton of Davidson College has made for a Boston publisher, for use in schools and colleges.

T. Lothrop Stoddard, author of "Present Day Europe," is a skillful compiler of material drawn from a wide range of sources.

George Kennan's latest book is his account of the plans of E. H. Harriman for control of Asiatic as well as of American railway lines and a Pacific fleet. Harriman failed to win Japanese, Russian or Chinese cooperation in a way to make possible the flights of his imagination and ambition.

Prof. E. A. Ross, a University of Wisconsin sociologist, and author of "South of Panama" and "The Changing Chinese," is going to Russia to get copy and also to report to the American Institute of Social Service, which employs him.

Wilson Follett of Brown University, whose essays on literary topics in the Atlantic Monthly have attracted attention during the past year, is a special admirer of Joseph Conrad and is preparing a thoroughgoing study of his life and works.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The centenary of the founding of Blackwood's Magazine recalls the vicissitudes through which so many periodicals have passed. Even Maga had its troubles at the start and like so many of its predecessors in the Eighteenth Century it narrowly escaped shipwreck at the outset. The first choice of editors was not a happy one, but fortunately for the proprietor he found in Wilson and Lockhart two men who stamped the magazine at once with their personalities.

Criticism during the first three-quarters of the Nineteenth Century was more trenchant and less kindly than it is under modern conditions, and the biting sarcasm and rather ponderous humor of such men as Lockhart, and George Stovin Venables, who was the delight of so many readers of the Saturday Review, no doubt reflected the prevailing views upon criticism. In those days the aim of the critic was to uncover and flagellate the bad rather than to discern between the good and the evil. Wilson and Lockhart brought the magazine into notoriety if not into fame at once by the issue of their first number, containing the satire called the "Chaldee MS." The reading public at once recognized in William Blackwood's new venture a publication which possessed the stamp of individuality, and it is perhaps one of the most remarkable characteristics of Maga that this individuality has persisted throughout its honorable career. Other publications, though extremely few English ones, have had a longer career, notably the Journal des Savants, which can claim an existence of nearly three centuries, but none has had a more honorable one.

Naturally the success of Maga soon attracted to its pages contributors whose mental atmosphere was similar to that of its conductors, but the remarkable thing is that throughout the changing conditions of the literary world in response to those of the larger world around it, the magazine has maintained its vigor and virility, and its hold upon the public. A mere list of its contributors during the past century is an epitome of the literary history of the period.

Though the Mercurious Librarius, which was issued in 1680, was neither more nor less than a catalogue of books, it has generally been accepted as the first English literary periodical. It was speedily followed by other short-lived efforts, few of which continued for more than 12 months, for the obvious reason that each and all lacked character and individuality. Few of these publications contained any original matter, they were Seventeenth Century titbits, and it is of interest to note that the first English review to contain original matter only was edited by a French refugee, Michel de la Roche. His periodical, which was called Memoirs of Literature and was issued in London in 1710, struggled on for four years. De la Roche, who spent a good deal of his time abroad, restarted his venture some 20 years later, calling it New Memoirs of Literature, but it was even less successful than its predecessor, for within three years it had vanished into the limbo of dreams. One of the longest-lived periodicals of these early days had the cumbrous title, the Present State of the Republic of Letters; it responded in some measure to the growing spread of the critical faculty by combining notices of foreign books with review of English works.

With the inauguration of the Monthly Review in 1749, which had a continued existence of nearly a hundred years, the modern magazine may be said to have come into being. Its success may have prompted William Blackwood to launch his barque. In any case the remarkable increase in the number of magazines during the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century must have led him to believe that the time was ripe for his venture. He was a shrewd man, who said that many of these magazines had failed to impress the public with a due sense of authority because they were too manifestly not independent of the book trade. The temptation to publishers to utilize them mainly as media for bringing their publications to the notice of the public was the rock upon which one or two periodicals that started in more recent times under good auspices have split.

If magazines could be used for promoting the publisher's business, why, men began to ask, could they not be utilized to even better effect for the advocacy of political views? This was the genesis of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. Both, though started in order to advocate the views of the Whig and Tory parties, respectively, could rightly claim to be critical magazines of far wider range than any of their predecessors. The Edinburgh Review, which Adam Smith started in 1755, only ran into two numbers, but that set on foot by Jeffrey, Brougham, Sydney Smith and others, is as virile as it was on the day it started. Walter Scott's dissatisfaction with the conduct of the review led him to approach John Murray as to the expediency of starting a rival; his effort was peculiarly successful, for he had the unique experience of reviewing his own work in one of the early numbers of the Quarterly.

Once it was shown what an admirable medium a magazine could be for advocating any particular line of policy or reform, quarterlies and monthlies followed in rapid succession. The latter part of the Nineteenth Century, like the last quarter of its predecessor, was remarkable for the great outburst of periodical literature. The Education Act of 1870 and its successors had paved the way for the issue of cheap magazines which appeal to the half educated, but which also have not been without their use in preparing their readers for something better and less ephemeral. Just as the Education Act, which was a great social reform, had its effect upon the production of literature, so the Reform Bill of 1832 was followed by a great increase in the number of cheap periodicals; but there was this distinction between the two periods, the monthlies and weeklies which were established in the years between the Reform Bill and the Education Act maintained a higher literary standard than most of the modern cheap magazines.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SI BRIGGS

"Si Briggs Talks." By Madeline Yale Wynne. With drawings by Gluyas Williams. Boston and New York. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Si Briggs is a humorist. Not the kind that grins through a horse collar, nor that whose efforts meet the eye with the brilliancy of a cheap necktie. On the contrary, he has the true gift of the humorist, that restraint which allows for some intelligence on the part of the reader, and does not imagine that that which is not ob-

"And b' gosh! the woman was right!"

vious is necessarily incomprehensible. You can picture him looking up the word "knights" in the dictionary with Sam Bates, the village librarian, who owed his position to the fact that

"He knocks
Spots out of anyone alive,
In the tinkerin' line,"

or discussing the character of Maria with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hubbel, for as the deacon's wife put it, turning the doughnuts in the lard, with a certain air of finality,

"I shan't think the time long if I never see her ag'in.'"

On which Si remarks,

"It made me laugh, 'cause she might
Have put it a sight
Stronger, and still been moderate."

Si is distinctly an observer. In the village in which he lives there is, one imagines, scarcely a resident who does not come under examination, and it must, in fairness, be admitted that his criticisms measure up to the standard of the Eighteenth Century epigram, inasmuch as he is manifestly to their "virtues very kind," and to their "faults a little blind." Not that he does not visit the village failings with a certain dry raillery which at times becomes almost caustic, but, in taking you into his confidence, he does not leave you with any of the poison of asps under the lips, but instead with a sense of generous amusement.

Not even the conduct of Mrs. Scruggs, who would go to Second Adventists' meetings at midnight, can make him more than gently satirical, whilst Scruggs' own humorous way of dealing with his domestic difficulty draws from him the dry note of ap-

"Scruggs slep' as sound as a possum up a tree."

preciation, "I allers admired Scruggs." On the other hand there is a touch of the utmost kindliness in the story of Squire Bowen who could not be induced to see Mis' Big'low leaving his sweet-corn patch with her apron full of ears.

Sooner or later, however, the reader will, surely, come back to the incident connected with the career of that "all-round man," Sam Bates, on the occasion when,

"A woman come in just then to look
For some kind of a book
About nights, she said.
So Bates he handed her out the 'Arabian Nights.'
She sort of smiled, and said, 'Not nights but knights.'
Spellin' it out, k-n-i-g-h-t-s.
Says Bates: 'There ain't but one proper way to spell nights,
And that ain't got no k in it.'
There wa'n't no book in the library
With the word spelt that way, so fur as he knew;
But after she had went he looked it up
In the dictionary, jest for fun,
And b' gosh! the woman was right!"

Such is the philosophy of Si Briggs.

PORTMANTEAU PLAYS

"Portmanteau Plays." By Stuart Walker. Edited by Edward Hale Bierstadt. Stewart & Kidd Company. Cincinnati. $1.50, net.

The introduction to this collection of plays by Mr. Walker which Mr. Bierstadt has written is the most complete and authentic account to date of the career, aims and achievements of one of the most significant personalities in the ranks of playwrights and play producers in the United States. Discounting as much as need be the praise that is due to discipleship, the appraisal provokes congratulation; for Mr Walker is an idealist, symbolist, and artist, and yet has shown as no other of the "Little Theater" advocates and managers have how to make the play of imagination commercially profitable, and how to be as free as a manager as he is as a playwright.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—From the Cambridge University Press is announced "Studies in Pharisaism and the Gospels: First Series." This work takes the place of the volume which the Reader in Talmudic in the University of Cambridge had intended to contribute as a supplement to Mr. Claud Montefiore's interesting commentary, written from the Jewish point of view, on the Synoptic Gospels and published eight years ago. Mr. Abrahams found himself unable to carry out this original intention, owing to the number and intricacy of the problems presented, but his present work is a modification of his original scheme.

The Oxford University Press has issued a translation, with introduction and notes, by P. E. Matheson, of Epictetus' "Discourses and Manual." Those familiar with the "Golden Treasury" series of volumes will recall Prof. Hastings Crossley's volume of "Selections"; Mr. Matheson's two volumes give all the recorded utterances of Epictetus.

"The Future of Constantinople" is the title of a work by Leonard S. Woolf, which Allen and Unwin have in the press, and in which he discusses the possibility of administering the Turkish Empire in a manner based upon the European commission of the Danube, in other words upon some form of international administration. J. A. R. Marriott, who has just been elected Member of Parliament for Oxford University, also discusses the question of the possession of Constantinople in a volume entitled a "History of the Eastern Question from the Advent of the Ottomans to the Outbreak of the European War," which the Oxford University Press is issuing. The work deals chiefly with what has come to be known as the Eastern problem.

Mr. Gardner of Paisley has brought out a revised text, with various readings, notes, introduction, and glossary of the poems of the Scots' Fifteenth Century poet, Robert Henryson, by W. W. Metcalfe, D. D. A certain mystery as to Henryson's family has never been solved, but he appears to have been a graduate of a university, as he is usually styled Master Robert Henryson, which shows that he was a Master of Arts. It was not uncommon in those days for students to finish their education and graduate at Paris or elsewhere abroad and Henryson may have followed a prevailing custom for no trace of his name appears on the registers of the Scottish universities. For a considerable time his "Testament of Cresseid" was held to be the work of Chaucer. Though many of his poems have appeared in various collections, no complete edition existed till David Laing published them 50 years ago.

The articles which Alfred Noyes has contributed to the press on various aspects of the naval side of the war are being issued by Blackwoods in volume form.

In "Greek Ideals," published by Bell & Sons, C. Delisle Burns elaborates the idea that "sociability" stands out conspicuously among the Greek conceptions of admirable living and ideal character.

In "The Awakening of an Empire," R. G. Webster endeavors to outline how a well-balanced system of mutual interchange of commodities, and a continuous, not merely a spasmodic, prosperity may be established. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

From the same publishers comes Capt. H. W. V. Temperley's "History of Serbia," in which the author, who is tutor in history and a fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and who has traveled in and given many years' study to the Balkans, deals with geographical questions bearing upon the future of the country and gives a full history of the Serbian people.

M. Theodore Reinach publishes in the Revue Archeologique an honorary Greek inscription from Sinope, depicting the pugilistic achievements of Marcianus Rufus, whose victories as a boxer were gained in Italy, Greece and Asia Minor.

Another historical study in the press is Mary Skrine's "The Devout Lady," which is being published by Constables. It deals with people rather than affairs and high politics, and gives a gallery of representative women of the last four centuries.

From the pen of Sir Mitchell Ramsay comes a volume published by Mr. Milford from the proceedings of the British Academy. The work is entitled "The Intermixture of Races in Asia Minor: Some of Its Causes and Effects."

"Problems of Higher Education in India" is the title which H. R. James has given to a series of papers which he published between the years 1905 and 1909. "University Reform, as understood in 1906," he maintains, "is to some extent discredited, and many of the questions of which the new regulations were to be the settlement are once more open." Possibly it is well that these questions are still open for settlement; conditions throughout the world have so changed since 1909 that it may soon be easier to attack the problems with greater success. Longmans are the publishers.

The Doves Press at Hammersmith, which is closing a career of 17 years of great usefulness to lovers of literature, has issued a "Catalogue Raisonné" of its books. The Press was founded in 1900 by Mr. Cobden-Sanderson and Mr. Emery Walker with the object of attacking "the problems of typography as presented by ordinary books in various forms of prose, verse and dialogue, and keeping always in view the principles laid down in the Book Beautiful, to attempt its solution by the simple arrangement of the whole book, as a whole, with due regard to its parts and to the emphasis of its capital divisions, rather than by the addition and splendor of applied ornament." The series of volumes which has been the outcome of this laudable ambition is now closed. The volumes are remarkable for the sense of proportion in the arrangement of the pages and in the type, and will bear comparison with many more pretentious and less restrained examples of typography.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS PROBLEMS

"President Wilson. His Problems and His Policy." By H. Wilson Harris. Headley Bros. London. 5s. net.

Historians, politicians and other Olympians necessarily make a study of the ways and doings of other nations, but vast social changes such as those now in process bestir the average man, the general reader, and cause him to follow in their wake. An ally in a cause becomes a subject of deep interest; he has institutions and traditions, policies and prejudices, which must be understood if he is to be appreciated at his value, and it is a great gain to the reading public when so concise a volume as Mr. Wilson Harris' "President Wilson. His Problems and His Policy" is put upon the book market.

The author has written his brief biography of President Wilson because he desires to contribute to the understanding between the great English-speaking races. He states plain facts of the President's life; he indicates broadly the nature of the problems that are engaging him today, and he leaves his readers to form their own conclusions and judgments.

Young Wilson seems to have started his education by a close and daily contact with a clever and alert father. In 1875 he matriculated at Princeton, one of America's greatest universities. Graduating A. B. in 1879, he decided to make the practice of law his life-profession. Wilson's bent was historical and political. At college he read Chatham and Burke, Brougham and Macaulay, but his greatest interest in citizenship, oddly enough, seems to have come through a series of articles on the British House of Commons by Sir Henry Lucy in a set of bound volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine which he found in the library.

Mr. Wilson Harris gives a full account of the President's brilliant career as a lecturer in various colleges, but useful as his work was in this direction, a wider sphere was open to him. In 1890 he was offered the chair of jurisprudence and politics at his old university, Princeton, and at Princeton he remained 20 years and began his great efforts at progressive reform in education and civics.

As a writer his name was becoming known far and wide, and today his "Congressional Government," "The State; Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" and his "George Washington" stand out among the most brilliant works of their kind, not to mention the "History of the American People," which appeared in 1912. Subsequently, when president of Princeton, where he was the first layman to hold the post, which in the United States is second to none in importance, Wilson's singleness of purpose and determination were at once made manifest. He found Princeton a university for rich men's sons, exclusive and luxurious, but with no great standard of scholarship. It was his first effort at reform. He desired to reorganize the whole scheme of life there, but prejudice and entrenched position were temporarily too strong. It was his first tilt against the dollar, and during his three months vacation Dr. Wilson considered his actions and position. His nomination in September 1910, by the Democratic State convention, as Governor of New Jersey, led to his resignation of the presidency of Princeton, where he left behind reforms and educational advancement such as none of his predecessors had dreamed of accomplishing.

Mr. Wilson Harris shows how Wilson took up his post under clear issues, declared himself against the "boss" system, determined to elect men of clean hands to office, and from the start refused to curry favor or "caucus" with the Legislature, preferring to submit every issue of importance to the decision of the people. It was the first test of his faith in pure democracy, to be speedily followed by his efforts against corrupt practices, the regulation of corporations and the purification generally of public life, and his election in 1912 to the presidency of the United States.

Fundamental control by the people, true freedom of election, opposition to senseless monopoly and wise social reforms are what the President has stood for. He guides a people pacific by tradition, isolated by tradition, and up to the declaration of war scarcely what can be called an entirely cohesive nation. In his address to the Senate in January, 1917, speaking of entangling alliances he said, "There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection," and at Chicago in 1916 he said, "America has no reason for being, unless her destiny and duty be ideal. It is her incumbent privilege to declare and stand for the rights of men. Nothing else is worth fighting for and nothing else is worth sacrificing for." To read the extracts of the President's speeches given in this book is to get right at the mentality of the man, and having penetrated, to trust him to guide the helm as only the man guided by Principle, and not by politics can do.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France — Berger-Levrault have recently brought out a book of peculiar interest dealing with the Belgian press during German occupation. It is entitled "La Press Clandestine dans la Belgique Occupée." The author is M. Jean Massart, vice-directeur de la classes des sciences de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. A saving fact in the situation of the Belgian people under German rule has been the uninterrupted appearance of Belgian newspapers. They have been and are clandestinely printed and they bring to a sorely tried people the assurance of unshakable confidence in the future of their country. It is the Belgian point of view in its vigor and in its disdain of the brutalizers of their country and their homes which this secret press has kept before the people, and it is probably in a great measure due to the brave men who have kept their printing presses going, in spite of deadly risks, that the Belgians after nearly three years under German rule could find it in them to send the spirited and unyielding message to Vandervelde on the subject of the carrying on of the war. Never did von Bissing find out where the printing presses were hidden and yet, whenever an issue of La Libre Belgique appeared, he found a copy of it in his morning mail. Large sums were offered to any who would give information as to the whereabouts of the editors of the paper, but though hundreds of Belgians, both men and women, have suffered imprisonment on suspicion of being connected in some way with the publication or the dissemination of the Belgian news sheet, not one of them has ever betrayed the secret of their production. M. Jean Massart's book is being sold for the benefit of the Belgian charitable funds.

A novel uninspired by war is that of Jérôme and Jean Tharaud, "L'Ombre de la Croix." Among the new generation of writers in France the Tharauds are prominent as the authors of a splendid life of Paul Deroulède and of "La Maitre Servante," published in 1911. They have also given "La Fête Arabe," which deals with the great French province in Africa. It is full of superb description and calls the attention of the French public to the dangers of exploitation. "L'Ombre de la Croix" transports the reader to a Hungarian village in the Carpathians and the city of Bels in Poland. The theme of the story deals neither with Poles nor with Hungarians, however, but with the Hebrew race. It is a simple story, told from an unbiased yet sympathetic point of view. And the writing is, of course, of the finest. The publishers are Emile-Paul Frères.

IMAGIST POETRY

Whatever is to be the ultimate judgment on imagist poetry, there can be no doubt that it is deserving of a careful attention from those who recognize the importance and significance of new developments in literature. For this reason, "Some Imagist Poets, 1917" (Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 75 cents net), is very welcome. Imagist poetry is a new development, at any rate as far as English literature is concerned. It conforms to no recognized standard of verse and, indeed, is not verse in any sense of that word. It has no rhyme and makes no special attempt at rhythm and yet, when well done, it is capable of fulfilling the very highest mission of poetry. It requires, however, to be done well and it is quite clearly not a short-cut to effect. It makes insistent demand for an idea and if this be lacking it has nothing in the way of appeal to the ear to help it to pass muster. The following extract from John Gould Fletcher's "Moonlight" is, perhaps, typical enough to serve as an illustration:

The sky is covered with light white wisps
of cloud;
Afar in the pale and hazy sky
A lone star glitters—flickers—glitters
Over the thin-leaved motionless trees,
Standing in washes of darkness
Upon the blue gray of the distance,
Which seems so far—so remote—so very
far
As if the moon itself
Were nearer earth than it.

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THE HOME FORUM

Man's Real Heritage

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE teachings of Christian Science are giving to many people confidence and strength, accompanied by a wider and brighter outlook, such as they had not before experienced. This result is only natural when one knows that these teachings are based upon demonstrable truth. From error, from the yielding to the pressure of mortal mind beliefs, you get nothing but weakness, failure, sickness, sorrow and woe. From the truth, as revealed by Christ Jesus, and elucidated in spiritual language by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, comes a wholesale sweeping away of a false conception of life and substance, and a substitution of spiritual perception that knows no hesitancy in relying upon God for all good.

The customary thought about man is limited to a material outline or the fleshly nature, and it thus follows that there are multitudes who are living under a sense of cramped capabilities, and with a mental horizon that makes both the present and the future dark and fearsome. The fact is that God is unreal to them; they have no practical faith in Him, and consequently evil seems to have more reality than good. There is no bondage so heavy, no perspective so perverted, no suffering so keen, as that which mortal mind inflicts upon the man who has only a mortal conception of things. Such a one may be even religious in a conventional way, and yet be the victim of this mental condition. And yet all the time we can turn to the Gospels, and read that the carpenter of Nazareth, when he had advanced to spiritual power and enlightenment, declared that such limitation was unnatural. "All things are possible to him that believeth." A great saying and a mighty promise this! Not half understood either, except by the growing number of those who have come to apprehend and apply Christ's Christianity in the light of the metaphysical unfoldment of Christian Science.

But, some one asks, are these words of Jesus to be taken literally? What Jesus obviously meant by belief was that understanding or scientific knowledge of God that leaves no doubt as to His ever-presence and all-power. But the man who can thus believe is not the so-called material man, but that man who, as God's spiritual idea, possesses a spiritual consciousness of what is perfect, harmonious, good and true. These are fundamental bases in the Science of being, and, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 128 of Science and Health, "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man." Now, as a metaphysical fact, of course, man—the spiritual man who has only one Father-Mother, that is, God—has never fallen from his first estate of perfection and power. He is precisely where and what he always was. Jesus knew this as an absolute realization, and therefore could say that all power was given unto him, and that he could work the mighty healing works of Him that sent him. Attainment to equal spiritual understanding would make any man today capable of similar demonstrations of divine healing, however miraculous they may seem to human sense.

It was this fact that led Mrs. Eddy to write on page 183 of "Miscellaneous Writings" that "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection.*" Note the emphasis she thus made on "God's reflection." Such reflection, or divine consciousness, is the legitimate nature of man, but not of mortals. Because, therefore, what seems to be a paralysis of power is afflicting mankind, it is evident that their heritage of dominion, of liberty, of divine sonship has not been seized upon. Otherwise men would not be at the remorseless beck and call of that animal magnetism or sin which is included in all that we term a belief in the reality and potency of matter. Man's spiritual identity is still intact, as Christian Science teaches, and whenever one begins to evolve this great fact from the mists of material concepts, he is getting into the sunlight of Truth, and there are halcyon days before him. This of course entails devotion, perfect sincerity, and a willingness to learn spiritual things; but the reward is rich beyond measure.

It is sometimes charged against Christian Science that it is somewhat difficult to understand because it seemingly deals with so many aspects of the truth, and presents a multiplicity of modes of expression, of metaphor, and of illustration—all producing something like a confusion of tongues. Now the beginner in Science is generally immersed in a consciousness of matter. From this condition he has to be lifted. Redemption therefore to such a one must be resurrection and restoration.

In the vocabulary of Science, this regenerating process is variously outlined. The ultimate result is always the same in quality, if not in quantity, should the seeker be humble enough to fall into line with the Spirit's unfoldment of Truth. For instance, it is corrective of a false concept of God. The substituted or new concept may for a time still be imperfect: but clearness of vision comes with advancing spiritual footsteps, which invariably lead away from those blurred mental pictures which present God as responsible for evil as well as good. Man, too, ceases to be identified with mortality; his birthright, it is seen, makes him an heir of God and a joint heir with Christ to all the wealth of spiritual creation's good. Thus, by a new and living way opened up by Christ, Truth, the seeker awakens to the knowledge that his spiritual heritage has in reality never been lost, only hidden in a mass of ignorance, misconception and mortal illusions.

The contemplation of one's divine heritage is the banishment of doubt and fear. It establishes the feet firmly on the great truth of being. It gives the lie to the falsity of the belief in the transmission of sin and disease. It leads one to no longer shrink at the warfare between flesh and Spirit, for the result of this conflict is assured to him who fully recognizes that his selfhood is God's reflection, at one with God's nature, and incapable of drifting into the domination of evil. To the sufferer Mrs. Eddy brings comfort on page 573 of Science and Health, when she says, referring to John's vision of the new heaven and the new earth: "This is Scriptural authority for concluding that such a recognition of being is, and has been, possible to men in this present state of existence,—that we can become conscious, here and now, of a cessation of death, sorrow, and pain."

The March of Literature

Time was when man lived in a cave until he learned how to put together a wooden frame for a more commodious dwelling; then after a while he filled up this framework with the bricks he found out how to bake, and traces of this temporary device are still evident in the decorations of the later and loftier temples which the Greeks built of marble. Only of late has man gone back to the primitive frame, putting it together now not with wood but with wrought steel; and the sky-scraper, however modern it may seem to us, is in reality a reversion to an ancient type of building. A similar spectacle greets us in all the arts, especially in the art of literature,—the new is ever the old, even when it presents itself with all the latest improvements. Genius reveals itself when the hour is ripe; it does its work in its own fashion; it comes and it goes again, leaving us the richer. There have been many men of many minds, speaking in their several tongues; but literature is one and indivisible. . . . It passes the flaming torch from sire to son, Greece to Rome, Rome to the Renascence, the Renascence to the modern world.—Brander Matthews.

The Highest Thought

Little thoughts do not suit little duties. It is in the fulfillment of simple routine that we need more than anywhere the quickening influence of the highest thought.—Bishop Westcott.

The Brooklyn Bridge

(Built 1883)

A granite cliff on either shore,
A highway poised in air;
Above, the wheels of traffic roar,
Below, the fleets sail fair;—
And in and out forevermore,
The surging tides of ocean pour
And past the towers the white gulls soar,
And winds the sea-clouds bear.

O peerless this majestic street,
This road that leaps the brine!
Upon its height twin cities meet,
And throng its grand incline,—
To east, to west, with swiftest feet,
Though ice may crash and billows beat,
Though blinding fogs the waves may greet
Or golden summer shine.

Sail up the Bay with morning's beam,
Or rocky Hellgate by,—
Its columns rise, its cables gleam,
Great tents athwart the sky!
And lone it looms, august, supreme,
When, with the splendor of a dream,
Its blazing cressets gild the stream
Till evening shadows fly.

This glorious arch, these climbing towers,
Are all for life and cheer;
Part of the New World's nobler dowers;
Hint of millennial year
That comes apace, though evil lowers,—
When loftier aims and larger powers
Will mold and deck this earth of ours,
And heaven at length bring near.

Unmoved its cliffs shall crown the shore;
Its arch the chasm dare;
Its network hang the blue before
As gossamer in air;
While in and out forevermore,
The surging tides of ocean pour,
And past its towers the white gulls soar
And winds the sea-clouds bear.

—Edna Dean Proctor.

The Balance

To every one according to his need: from every one according to his ability.—Louis Blanc.

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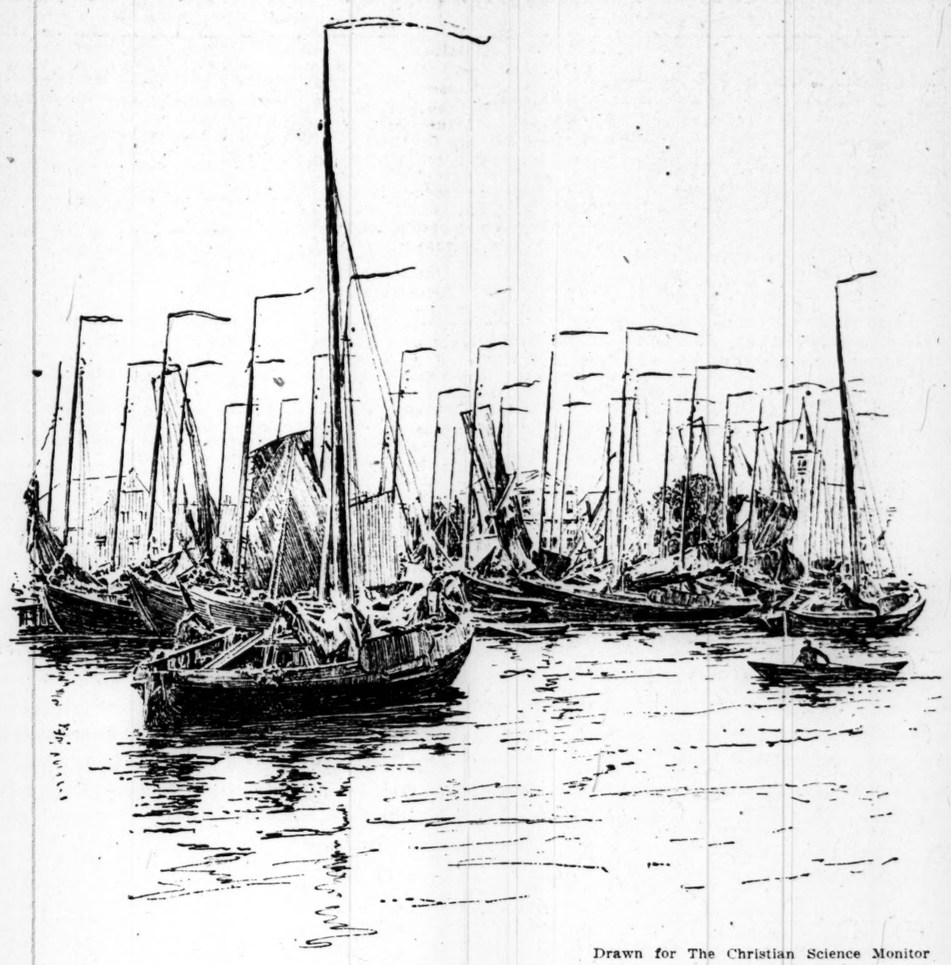

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Fishing Fleet, Volendam on the Zuyder Zee

"The most striking feature of Volendam, which can be clearly seen from Edam, and even from the tram as it leaves Monnickendam, was the forest of masts. The Zuyder Zee was many feet above us, and the dike between many feet higher still," H. F. Tomalin writes in "Three Vagabonds in Friesland." "We could see nothing of the vessels but their masts. Several hundred strong and packed together, with their characteristic pennants, all exactly alike, flying down the wind, they presented an extraordinary sight."

"We walked on ahead up the steps and on the dike, paved with neat little bricks, which forms the main street and the promenade. Volendam has been described many times and painted many times more. It is one of the quaintest spots in Europe, but the tram has recently been extended there and it should be visited without delay, before its sophistication becomes complete.

"In 1492 six people are recorded as forming the population of Volendam. In 1514 it was getting on nicely, for we find seventeen buildings recorded. In 1650 the number had grown to thirty-six, and they began to talk about building a church, which was finished in 1658. Now (1907) there are about three thousand inhabitants with a fleet of two hundred and fifty boats, a comfortable and secure harbor—and Spaander's. . . . Nowhere in our wanderings have we found a hostelry quite like it."

"An Austrian painter whom we met there, with views on art, confided to us that he thought Volendam was almost too picturesque. It left nothing to the imagination. . . . An eminent French painter remarked that he saw more pictures there in one day than he could paint in a lifetime."

The men and women of Volendam, the writer says, "wear Neolithic costumes. . . . The fishermen are clean-shaven, gigantic in stature, handsome and grave. They wear big fur caps, enormous trousers and wooden shoes. The character of the dress gives to them a massive effect, and perhaps, to the visitor, an exaggerated idea of their physique."

The girls are delightful. From the cradle "they wear the same charming costume, and one of the quaintest pictures is a mother, with her baby of two or three years old, one a facsimile of the other."

Of their cottages, Mr. Tomalin says, the most notable feature "is their wealth of color. Built of wood, they are painted in bright reds, greens and blues. The interiors are lustrous with much rubbing of wood and metal. So carefully is the polish on the floor maintained that no one may enter until wooden shoes be left outside, and so another delightful effect is produced for the visitor by the groups of sabots outside every door."

A Persian Garden

In the "Journal of a Disenchanted Traveller," to use Benjamin Burgess Moore's sub-title, he writes while at Shiraz:

"April 27th.—In the afternoon it is clear enough to permit me to visit the Bagh-i-Iram, which is still inhabited. It is the largest and most beautiful garden I have seen in Persia. The house is two-storied and of stucco, with three loggie and curiously shaped pediments on the second story. Tiles decorate various parts, particularly fine ones in the pediments where the Shah is depicted in his garden. Altogether it is a fanciful but pleasant dwelling. A large court precedes it, divided into four parterres by paved pathways and a long tank. Here orange and lemon trees grow alternately, among rose bushes covered with pink blossoms; flowers, trees, and houses, all mirrored in the water. Behind the villa lies a large and splendid garden; first of all a stone terrace with a deep pool of clear water, and behind that as fine an alley as any garden can boast—an avenue of trim grass, where in the center a narrow water channel runs down the levels, each only a few inches lower than the one preceding; on either side an endless line of stately trees. Each row starts with a single stone-pine, a high branchless trunk terminating in a wide umbrella of dark boughs; then great cypress trees, centuries old and almost black, interspersed with planes so trimmed that only a clump of bright green leaves is left on top of the long trunks, densely draped with brown-berried ivy. The contrast between the varying greens is delightful, while the slimness and pallor of the plane trees make the cypresses seem darker and more immense. To right and left of the main avenue, like lateral aisles flanking a cathedral nave, are narrower alleys of slender pines. The vista down the long aisle of cypress and plane is finally closed by a small pavilion, through which the water conduit passes into still another inclosure. The whole garden, while very old and somewhat overgrown, is in no way neglected. It can bear comparison with the villas of Italy, and is not unworthy of what the words 'a Persian garden' suggest. . . . What must the charm of Shiraz have been, when it abounded in such gardens as this, where pleasure-seekers listened to music and the impassioned verse of Sa'di or of Hafiz?"

"April 28th.—Today I accompany my hostess, when she calls at the Bagh-i-Iram. . . . In full sunlight the garden seems even lovelier than before. The roses now being in full bloom, each bush is a pink mass of widespread blossom, about to scatter its petals. Half hidden among the glossy leaves of the orange and lemon trees, which alternate so picturesquely with its roses, are small, closed buds, round and white like pearls; a few have already begun to open and fill the air with sweet odor. To my intense surprise the head eunuch soon comes out, bringing word that the khanum wishes to receive me. . . . She is enveloped from head to foot in a veil of light blue silk, held across the face so that the eyes alone are visible. Two female attendants are present, their more loosely drawn veils permitting me to see that they are almost black. The eunuch stands in front of the door, holding one of his hands in the other. Through great windows opening on a balcony, I overlook the beautiful garden caressed by sun, and hear a continual twittering of birds dominated by a nightingale's liquid call. Conversation is formal and limited, as Mrs. B. speaks but little Persian and I none. After we have been offered cakes and sweets we are taken to see the view from the principal room. Situated on the garden axle, it rises through two stories like an audience chamber, and is entirely open on the garden side. The great basin lies at my feet, its green water rippled by wind; beyond it stretches the glorious cypress valley, with the chinar tops emerging at intervals like emerald banners. This tiled residence—despite its modern furnishing—will, with its wonderful old garden, always remain in my mind as the one thing I have seen in Persia which conveys an impression of what life must have been there in the days of Shah 'Abbas.'"

Long Ago Evenings in Washington

"The lovely autumn weather made a friendly half-season for what was the resident world of Washington," says Jessie Benton Fremont in her "Souvenirs of My Time," referring to the days of her girlhood in Washington three-quarters of a century ago. "The winter was always so crowded by ceremonious visits, dinners and such, that we needed this breathing time of preparation, and that no time should be lost from necessary winter work of society all our dresses were planned and each detail made ready. We had, too, long days of horseback and driving, and visits to friends living on their country places near by in Virginia and Maryland. . . . Then also we had the luxury of home evenings, when friends and neighbors could come in informally.

"My father believed in working while he worked, and resting completely when he rested. His library was his working place. But after we assembled in the drawing-room before dinner, and until we separated for the night, it was life in common to which even the youngest was expected to contribute. No vexatious topic was to be introduced. As children, when we forgot this wholesome regulation nothing was said at the time; but the next day we dined apart in the library and lost the privilege of making part of the family at table and in the evening afterwards.

"We had each our 'settlement' special to ourselves for these home evenings. On one side of the fire in the large drawing-room, my mother had her table and candles with her knitting work and books. Endless fine woolen little garments grew under her beautiful hands without seeming to require attention. My father, on his side, had a larger table with the book then in reading and the evening mail. A tall astral lamp suited him—this was in the days before gas—but the shining silver candlesticks and snuffer tray and the tall spermaceti candles always kept their place for my mother's use. We four sisters adopted the great square dining table for our shaded lamp, our workbaskets and our portfolios, and there our little world revolved.

"Music was a serious study among us. We had the happiness of one noble contralto, and in another sister such gift of expression on the piano that it afterward made her a favorite guest of Rossini when she lived in Paris. At his Tuesday evenings he always had her play the 'Sonate Pathétique' and the 'Moonlight Sonata,' and declared she was the only woman he had ever heard who could play Beethoven's music. . . . If anyone came in who loved music, and asked for it, we were all glad to give it. General Dix, then Senator from New York, was our near neighbor, as was also the Prussian Minister Baron von Gerolt; both of these knew music well and always wanted it—while Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Sumner, also near neighbors and intimate friends, would have been greatly put out by the interruption."

"Another unusual and charming family living close by were the Ellsworths, who were friends indeed to Mr. Morse, when he could not get his idea of the electric telegraph launched. . . . His first message, 'What hath God wrought!' was to the young daughter of these true friends; he might have added, 'And what mountains are moved by the patient, tender faith of women.' For these ladies went among their friends whose husbands were in Congress and made them understand, while they in turn brought attention from those who could decide on 'an experimental line to Baltimore.' Thirty miles and now it girdles the earth!

"The Panama railroad—the overland 'emigrant route'—the surveys for railroads to the Pacific—these and other measures then far in advance of the public mind had their fireside growth among us, and brought us delightful acquaintance with some men of wide travel; among them 'Central-America-Stevens' as he was called from his latest journey. My mother had greatly liked his earlier books on Arabia and the Holy Land, and when the Panama business talk was through he would go from my father to my mother for their pleasant talk."

"As this was before sewing machines (as well as before telegraphs and gas) we had always some handwork that was taken up each evening—fine ruffles of linen cambric, edgings to cut the points and scallops from, or fine flannel to be worked in scallops. . . . The old mahogany furniture of the dining-room reflecting in its dark polished surfaces the dancing lights from the wood fire, the shaded lamp and the glitter of the tea equipage, the fragrance of the large plants of rose geranium, and the delicate bitter of chrysanthemums, all blend in my memory with this talk of the Panama railroad."

From "The Kalender of Sheperdes," 1528

He that many bokes redys,
Cunnynge shall he be.
Wysedome is sone caught;
In many leues it is sought:
But slouth, that no boke bought,
For reason taketh no thought;
His thryfte cometh behynde.

Their Parting Word

The Russians' parting word equivalent to our "God be with you" is "Forgive!"—Stephen Graham.

Rossetti, Watts-Dunton and Longfellow

"They talked together—Rossetti and Watts-Dunton—in that studio at 16 Cheyne Walk, on a thousand and one subjects of interest in literature and art. Watts-Dunton once questioned Rossetti as to whether the tradition that the first edition of Fitzgerald's Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the astronomer poet of Persia, was reduced in price until it was ultimately sold for a penny, rested on any basis of ascertained fact. This the poet-painter confirmed, assuring him that he was the first to discover the 'penny box'—not Swinburne—in 1859, containing the 'small grey pamphlet.' Having shown Swinburne his 'find,' the author of 'Atalanta' instantly purchased a copy, and never tired in after years of laughingly boasting about its 'denarian cost.'

"Every nook and corner of that studio seemed filled with an artistic atmosphere," write the biographers of Theodore Watts-Dunton, in the "Life and Letters." "For a year or more, during the time that Watts-Dunton was there almost daily, the famous 'Dante's Dream,' upon which Rossetti frequently worked, was on the large easel. Rossetti had induced Valpy, the owner of the picture, to return it to him, it being understood that he would replace it by painting other works of equal value. The picture was spoken of by more than one art critic as 'a work that would fifty years hence be named among the half-dozen supreme pictures of the world.' But Watts-Dunton not only had the privilege of studying the picture to his heart's content; he was thrown into the society of all the interesting models of that masterpiece."

"There were, moreover, many pictures by intimates of Rossetti's on the studio walls, and he prized none more than Smetham's. Indeed, Rossetti used to declare that, since William Blake, there had been no more visionary painter in the art world than his old friend.

"Rossetti had a visit from Longfellow, who knew nothing whatever of the painter's art. He was, however, polite and complimentary, as was only to be expected in a man so courteous by nature. But, on taking his leave of Rossetti, Longfellow said: 'I've been glad to meet you, and should like to have met your brother. Pray tell him how much I admire his beautiful poem, "The Blessed Damozel."' Rossetti, without a hint of the error, promised to do so, as he shook hands at the studio door. Although Rossetti often laughed with Watts-Dunton over the 'ignorance' displayed by the author of 'Hiawatha' on that occasion, he could but admit that he would have enjoyed a talk about his own work with a brother bard whom he had always regarded as a poetic critic worth listening to."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Final Curtain

WRITING some months ago of the great struggle, in Greece, between King Constantine and Monsieur Venizelos, we explained that the stage had been set for the final scene, and that, before very long, the curtain would descend upon it. Shortly before midnight, yesterday, the cable was in commotion, and the news was flashed under the ocean that Monsieur Venizelos had finally thrown his royal opponent, and that the defeated monarch had endeavored to save the dynasty by passing the crown, in his fall, to his second son, Prince Alexander. Whether King Constantine's decision has come in time to effect his purpose remains yet to be seen. Prince Alexander is without question popular, and is understood by no means to have sided with his father, or more particularly with his mother, in the ever-recurring crises of the last few years. But nations are not understood to be particularly enamored of princes whose guidance has brought nothing but ruin and humiliation to them, and it may be that when the argument of the sword is withdrawn Greece may follow Russia in preferring a republic to an heir-apparent.

It would be difficult, in looking across the world's arena, to find a man whose promise has belied itself more completely than that of King Constantine. A little more than four years ago, he succeeded his father, who had been struck down by an assassin, in the streets of Salonika, with every prospect of an enduring popularity. Europe, and, what was much more important to him, Greece seemed to have forgotten that ill-starred and pathetic campaign of his more youthful days, when the soldiers of Greece fled, at the first volley from the rifles of Edhem Pasha's troops, on the plains of Thessaly. It remembered only that he had fought two brilliant and successful campaigns, the first against the Turk, and the second against the Bulgar, with an army, it was not too careful to recollect, which Monsieur Venizelos had created. It was emotional, too, as nations not infrequently are, over his very name, and loved to flatter itself with the hope that this Constantine would win back for it the great city on the Bosphorus, which another Constantine had lost, to the Ottoman, some four and a half centuries before.

These hopes, these dreams were blasted by the outbreak of the great war in Europe. In a moment it was seen that the King and his great Minister were in opposite camps. Unfortunately the King failed to recognize either the greatness of his Minister, or the debt of the dynasty to him. It is a common weakness of princes to attribute all their successes and all their popularity to themselves. King Constantine was the victim of this weakness to a very remarkable extent. He forgot that he owed the very power he took advantage of to the courage and loyalty of the Minister whose counsel he ignored, and whose influence he defied. He forgot the day when, with his back to the door of his hotel in Athens, the popular Minister had countered the populace, vociferously insisting that the Revisionary Chamber should be converted into a Constituent Assembly, which the King could not dissolve at will, and deaf to the hurricane of objections had carried his point: he remembered only that because of this the power of dissolution lay in his hands. He forgot that the splendid army, to whose conquests he owed his popularity, had been forged for him, out of the rout of Thessaly, by his Minister: he remembered only that he could use it against that Minister. He forgot that the web of the Balkan League which had given Crete, Salonika, and Kavala to Greece had been spun by the Cretan revolutionary who had become his Minister: he remembered only that it was this Cretan revolutionary who had compelled his royal brother to leave Crete, for Crete's sake, in a crisis of the Cretan revolution. And, in the insanity of his vanity, he imagined that he and not Venizelos was the maker of Greece.

As a consequence he began to manifest all the foolish inability of the Bourbons. Three times Venizelos, in spite of all the pressure exerted by the Court and the army chiefs, won from the people an indorsement of his policy to enter the war on the side of the Allies; and three times the King ignored the verdict of the constituencies. Even when Serbia was attacked by Austria, and he was called upon to keep his word, and fulfill his treaty obligations, he remained obdurate. Worst of all, when Bulgaria threw off the mask, marched into Macedonia, and seized the coveted Kavala, he directed the Greek garrison to make no resistance. As a result millions of drachmæ worth of valuable stores and matériel were acquired by the Bulgars, and an entire Greek army corps was transported to Germany. Growing more reckless, as the Allies failed to strike, he initiated a reign of terror against the Venizelists, and went so far as to permit the Athens' mob to be incited to attack the French guards in the city. At last Monsieur Venizelos himself, despairing of the situation, retired to Salonika, and began the enlistment of a national army. It was necessary, for this time the King had thrown the last shred of constitutional pretense to the winds, and was clearly revealed as an exponent of autocracy on the Berlin model.

It was an admission which surprised no one. In the interval between the Second Balkan War and the great struggle of today, he had visited Berlin, and during this visit had been guilty of one of the most calculated and most callous diplomatic indiscretions ever committed. The Greek army, as all the world knew, had been made by Venizelos, with the aid of a mission composed entirely of French officers. The Germans had had nothing whatever to do with it. Yet after a banquet, at the close of which the Kaiser had proposed his health, King Constantine had attributed the success of the army entirely to the training of Germany. The very outrageousness of the discourtesy produced a small diplomatic convulsion. But there was this element of truth in the assertion, namely, that the greater proportion of the Greek staff officers had learned its trade in the German military schools. And it was just this fact that the Greek officers, unlike the Greek people, were pro-German, which enabled the King so long to use the army to defy the constitutional efforts of Monsieur Venizelos.

It is quite true that it is not Monsieur Venizelos but the protecting powers of Greece, namely France, Russia, and the United Kingdom who have intervened to demand the King's abdication. This intervention would, however, obviously have been impossible if the great minister had not only quite recently finally repudiated the King, and declared that the future of Greece demanded his abdication or removal. The influence of Monsieur Venizelos with the Greek people is so enormous that, in the existing circumstances, not even the army, with its pro-German officers, could prop him upon the throne. When, therefore, Monsieur Jonnart handed the ultimatum of the protecting powers to Monsieur Zaimis, the Greek Premier, the King recognized that the blow had fallen. The efforts of the carefully organized League of Reservists failed to stir Athens into protest. The troops of the protecting powers were in their transports in the Piræus, the troops of General Sarrail's army had occupied Elassona, at the foot of Mount Olympus. There was nothing for it but for the King to submit. At 9:30, in the morning of the Greek day, Monsieur Zaimis handed the abdication of the King to Monsieur Jonnart. The curtain had been rung down on the final act.

The First Need Is Ships

OUTSIDERS may well abstain from meddling with the details of plans for carrying on the war, but outsiders are concerned in knowing whether or not the war is being carried on. As in all such cases, the prime proposition in the conduct of the merchant ship undertaking is, whether or not ships are being constructed. It makes no manner of difference to the great mass of the American people how they are being constructed, according to what model they are being constructed, or what material they are being constructed of. What is wanted is ships, as many of them as possible, in the shortest time possible. The war will not wait until theorists agree as to whether this style or that style of vessel will be the more desirable. Any vessel that will carry supplies to Europe is desirable.

The United States is confronted with a condition that permits of no postponement or procrastination in shipbuilding, for any purpose or on any pretense. Shipbuilding is no new trade. There is nothing experimental about it. Models are plentiful. It is not impossible to see how, with the application of modern mechanical appliances and methods, steel ships of standardized patterns could be turned out with amazing rapidity, wooden ships almost as fast as railway cars. There are many responsible concerns ready to contract for the quick delivery of both types. It is encouraging to learn that a start has been made. It will be still more encouraging to learn that contracts are being let as fast as reliable contractors can be found to fill them.

The need of ships and their cargoes is vital to the allied nations, and to their millions of inhabitants. Time is a first essential. A cargo of provisions or munitions delivered by a wooden ship within three months may be of more value to the Allies than fifty cargoes delivered on a steel ship a year hence. As to the stability of the wooden ship, compared with the steel, there are oak bottoms in certain harbors of the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries, today, which were afloat decades before the first iron or steel ship was launched, and there is nothing to show that a steel vessel, no matter how solidly or gigantically constructed, has withstood the attack of a U-boat more successfully than the smallest wooden fishing smack. It will not be questioned, all else being equal, that the steel ship is superior to the wooden. For one thing it may usually be engined so as to develop greater speed than a vessel of lighter construction. Speed, admittedly, is of great consequence in avoiding torpedoes. It can be set down as of the greatest consequence.

Everything, however, that does not bear upon the one point of quick and ample ship construction may be put aside. The need of the hour is now, as it was months ago, when the British Premier expressed it, for "Ships, ships, and more and more ships." Let the shipping board, or the organization through which it is to work, build steel ships and wooden ships, or wooden ships and steel ships, only let it build one kind or the other, or both kinds, without further delay.

For the Marine Corps

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT is engaged, this week, in recruiting 4000 men for the Marine Corps. Enlistment is being carried on in all parts of the country. It is the hope and expectation of those intrusted with the task that by Saturday night the full number will be enrolled. This is no easy matter. The Marine Corps requirements are very exacting. The corps is a body of what may rightly be termed picked men. Volunteers who would pass readily for other branches of the service frequently fail to rise to the Marine Corps standard. The greatest care is exercised in making selections from among those offering themselves. One of the officers in charge of the recruiting work in Boston is quoted as saying: "The United States Marine Corps is the best organization in the world." This, at least, shows that the pride of the corps in itself runs high. If it is not actually the best organization in the world; it wants to be thought so.

Young men who are doubtful as to what branch of the service they will enter will make no mistake if, being qualified, they enter the Marine Corps. Morality, as well as physique, is considered by the examiners. Character is an important consideration. The members of the United States Marines have given a good account of themselves, in peace and in war. Time and again their courage, obedience, and devotion to duty have contributed toward restoring order in disturbed countries. Invariably they have been a quieting influence. They have transformed enemies into friends. In Cuba, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Nicaragua, and elsewhere, they have strengthened the hands of authority, and have left an excellent impression. Their conduct, following the landing at Santa Cruz, caused the citizens of that place to regret that they had not received the American Marines, in the first place, as peacemakers rather than as enemies.

Every place appointed to furnish recruits for the Marine Corps, this week, should make it a matter of patriotic pride to see that its quota of the 4000 is filled.

A Sweeping Prohibition Law

THERE are now nineteen prohibition States out of the forty-eight in the American Union, namely, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. In each of these the Federal law, approved March 3, 1917, excluding liquor advertising matter from the mails, will go into effect on July 1. Utah will be added to the list on August 1, 1917; Indiana on April 3, 1918; Michigan on April 30, 1918; New Hampshire on May 1, 1918; and Montana on December 31, 1918. Thus, by the beginning of 1919, half of the States will be dry, and in half of them the law of March 3, 1917, will be generally effective.

But on and after July 1 next this law will go into operation in numerous counties, townships, cities, villages, and districts of States that are not generally dry, but in which, under local option laws, local prohibition exists.

Newspapers and other publications in general circulation that, despite public sentiment, will still insist upon accepting liquor advertisements, must either perfect their machinery of circulation so as to make invasion of prohibited territory impossible, or run the risk of incurring severe penalties. Section 5 of the law provides that no letter, postal card, pamphlet, or publication of any kind, containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United States, at which it is, by law in force in the State or Territory on July 1, 1917, unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively.

The publisher who violates this act, personally or through an agent, renders himself liable to a fine of $1000 and six months' imprisonment for the first offense, and to imprisonment for a year for each subsequent offense, trial of such cases to be held either in the district in which the matter was mailed or in the district to which it was carried by mail for delivery. Beyond this is another drastic provision, as follows:

> Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished as aforesaid.

It is plain that trifling with this law will be a very dangerous business. Ignorance of the provisions of the act will, of course, constitute no defense. Those who disregard the public opinion of the country, who prefer the tainted dollars that come from the liquor interests to the esteem of the community, and who will undertake to circumvent the statute, are certain to get caught, at one time or another, in this dragnet, and are equally certain not to have the sympathy of the great majority of their neighbors, upon becoming entangled in the mesh.

Queenstown and Cork

WHEN the destroyers belonging to the United States Navy steamed into Queenstown Harbor, the other day, after their dash across the Atlantic, those on board could hardly have failed to be attracted by what one writer has aptly described as "a harbor of delights." Queenstown is, indeed, a pleasant place, and, to those who know Ireland, strangely typical, in its surroundings, in the soft outline of cliff and hill, in its winding river, lost in wooded slopes, and in the beautiful expanse of its great harbor, of that graciousness of landscape for which the South is justly famous. The town itself, which lies on the south side of Great Island, on the slope of a hill rising abruptly above the harbor, was, in the early days of the last century, little more than a fishing village known as the Cove of Cork. Gradually, however, as its value as a point of embarkation for America came to be better recognized, it gained rapidly in importance, and when Queen Victoria landed there on her first visit to Ireland, in 1849, it was quite a considerable place, and was renamed Queenstown in her honor. The harbor, which is defended by Carlisle and Camden forts at its entrance and by Fort Westmoreland on Spike Island, can shelter a large fleet, and all around its picturesque shores country houses and little villages, such as Crosshaven and Church Bay, nestle in amongst the trees.

Before the war Queenstown was, of course, a port of call for American mail steamers, and the great mass of travelers who have passed that way know no more of the beauties of its surrounding lands and waters than may be seen from the sea. To know the beauties of Queenstown, however, one must climb the hill behind the town, on a fine day, and look out across the harbor towards the open sea. "I lay for an hour high up on the hill slope over Queenstown," says Stephen Gwynn in his "Famous Cities of Ireland," "and watched little steamers circling and wheeling, with white trails behind them on the shining floor of blue; a ship heading out between the points, and up and outwards under the land, seemed to beckon towards America." Or, if the visitor knew the story of the Cove of Cork, of how the harbor spread out at his feet is really Cork Harbor, and of how the Lord Mayor of Cork is Admiral of it, he would be interested to make the climb on that day when the Lord Mayor, in historic fashion, asserts his authority. For, once in three years, does my Lord Mayor of Cork take boat in state from Queenstown to a point midway between the two great headlands, which form the entrance to the harbor, and thence, standing on the deck, does he cast a dart from him as far as he can to sea. That marks the limit of his jurisdiction.

The history and activities of Queenstown are, of course, bound up with those of Cork, and Cork has always, somehow or other, had a life of its own, curiously distinct and apart from the rest of Ireland. It always, too, had views of its own, as it has today on the Home Rule question, and was never afraid to express them; whilst, in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, it had a vigorous intellectual and literary life which has been compared to that existing in Edinburgh at about the same time. As to the Cork of today, it is, to quote Stephen Gwynn again, easily the most beautiful of all the cities of Ireland. The valley in which the Lee divides to make an island is ranged about with steep hills, and up them the roads have climbed, lined with dwellings of prosperous business people. The river itself is beautiful with shipping, and the quays are all through the heart of the town.

Notes and Comments

BUSINESS in the interior of the United States is, readily and sensibly, adapting itself rapidly to new conditions created by the prohibition wave. The cross-roads general store, which, in former times, had certain patrons who were granted certain backroom favors, is now determined to be above suspicion. Hence, signs such as "Farmers' Cash Cooperative Bone-Dry Store" are becoming frequent along the highways.

THE SCALA had the privilege of showing, for the first time, the film of the United States destroyers entering Queenstown Harbor. It is a film which will be of equal interest and significance to every part of the English-speaking world. Meanwhile it is the thing to see on the cinema in London, more especially as it lets out secrets. For instance, it is apparent that Captain Evans, of the Broke, is attached to the flotilla, and that the officer in command is Commander J. T. Taussig. The British public, in these close days, is grateful for every crumb of information which is let fall from the censor's table, and it becomes amused if it has any reason for thinking that some particular crumb has been dropped inadvertently.

NEWSPAPERS, in many sections of the United States, report continued agitation, usually by parents of pupils in the public schools, insisting that the teaching of the German language shall be discontinued. It is a noticeable fact that recommendations to this effect from educators are infrequent. The demand is one resulting from a false conception of the situation, and this will sooner or later be realized. The German language is not the offender, and the people in the United States have no quarrel with it.

THERE has been discussion as to how the word "ally" should be pronounced. Should the accent be laid on the first or the last syllable? Opinions vary, but with two such weighty judgments as Wordsworth's and Macaulay's, the balance drops in favor of the final accent. Macaulay, in a stanza from "Horatius," uses the word thus:

> For all the Etruscan armies
> Were ranged beneath his eye,
> And many a banished Roman,
> And many a stout ally.

And Wordsworth, in a sonnet written in 1802, says:

> . . . Thou hast great allies;
> Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
> And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

THE Canadian press is disposed to be critical, and, at times, quite sarcastic over the tendency of distinguished men in the Dominion to accept titles. Several Canadians have lately been knighted, and this circumstance serves to recall the fact that, at a recent conference of great international import at Washington, while Great Britain was represented by Mr. Balfour, France by M. Viviani, and the United States by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing, Canada was represented by Sir Thomas White and Sir George Foster.

IN THIS, as in many other respects, they are like their neighbors to the south, among whom are many who delight in wearing some other title than plain "Mister." The Civil War left the country a supply of generals, colonels, majors, and captains that lasted throughout one, and well into another, generation. The United States is a great country, today, for professors, doctors, judges, and so on, in cases where these titles have never had any real meaning. Canada is particularly desirous that the war shall not too greatly increase the number of its titled people. It might be said that, in this respect, the United States is equally solicitous.

IT SEEMS too bad, when M. Gustave Hervé says something particularly startling and unsocialistic, to remind the world that he was, once upon a time, the editor of La Guerre Sociale. It is not in malice but in sheer wonderment that, casting a glance on the past, one wonders how M. Hervé has managed so thoroughly to have "changé tout cela." His last bombshell is his praise of capitalism. Capitalism, he practically says, is the head of the body politic, of which labor is the hands and feet, and as such it is more important because it plans, organizes, develops. But the doors of Hervé's capitalism, let it be added, must be opened to all who have the ability to enter them, and this ability must be fostered by education, which it is the country's duty to provide in abundance for all its citizens. So there is still necessity for reform!

THE feeling of the man in the trenches in regard to the question of prohibition in the United Kingdom is vividly expressed in the following extract from a letter from an officer at the front: "I feel confident, with many others," he writes, "that the real war is against social evils and the real battle ground in the hearts of men. Not until there is some marked improvement in the atmosphere at home dare we hope or even wish for victory." May it not be here, as in so many other cases, that such onlookers see most of the game?